

# THE LITERARY PANORAMA.

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FOR AUGUST, 1807.  
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## DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

*Thoughts on the Duty of British Subjects, at the Present Crisis, introductory to the HEADS OF THE BILLS forenabling Militia Soldiers to volunteer into the Army; and for filling up the Vacancy thereby occasioned in the Militia.*

Remember, Sir, my liege,

The Kings your ancestors; together with  
The natural bravery of your Isle; which stands  
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in  
With rocks unscaleable and roaring waters;  
With sands, that will not bear your enemies'

boats,  
But suck them to the topmast.——

It fits us, therefore, ripely,  
Our chariots and our horsemen be in readiness:  
The power that we already hath in Gallia  
Will soon be drawn to head, from whence he  
moves

His war for Britain.——

'Tis not sleepy business;  
But must be look'd to speedily, and strongly.

Our expectation that it should be thus,  
Hath made us forward.——

SHAKESPEARE.

If the attention of Britons were now to be called for the first time to the critical situation of public affairs, we might enter on the subject which is intended to be submitted to consideration in this article with doubt and apprehension. But, knowing, as we do, that it would be a libel on our countrymen to suppose them either indifferent to the fate of their country, or undetermined what part to take in its behalf, or unprovided of the means necessary to render their assistance effectual, we anticipate with expectations rising to pleasure, the favourable reception which our humble labours may hope to meet with, and the beneficial effects which may result

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from them to our hitherto highly favoured land.

Forethought and afterthought are the distinguishing principles of the human mind. Afterthought teaches us by reflection on what has happened, in what channel to direct our anticipation of what may happen. Afterthought combines not merely our own experience, but avails itself of that of others: considering affectionately what miseries they have suffered, it beholds their calamities, it hears their groans, it sympathises with their sorrows, and it derives from the compassionate feelings of our nature irresistible arguments in proof of the necessity of exerting every nerve in resistance against whatever may so much as attempt to diffuse the same afflictions among ourselves. Hitherto this island has been a stranger to the clangours of war, to the roar of artillery, to the struggle for life, to the ensanguined plain: Our flocks and our herds have hitherto cropped in peace the verdant herbage which distinguishes our pastures, and those who had the charge of them have tended them securely in the fold or in the field. The early age of life has hitherto been safe from brutal violence, and the tottering steps of age have been protected from remorseless barbarity.

Shall Britain always be thus distinguished?—Shall she ever raise her head, safe in the helmet of national affection, and protected by that shield for which we have recommended the motto "HITHERTO UNVANQUISHED?" All must wish for that event; but stupidity alone can expect the event without the means. Providence has chained causes and effects together, by links which it were equal folly and presumption in human power to expect to break. Providence has committed to the present generation, a deposit for the wel-

fare of posterity, means and powers which cannot be too well understood by every individual among us.

If we look back to the early constitution of the military part of our defence, we find the people attached to a Baron from whom they received protection, and bound to fight on his side, whether they appropriated his cause or not. He led them to the field, and they followed his fortunes. The Baron held his lands by military service; and when the king commanded his attendance, with that of his power, absence was rebellion. The Baron had no choice, any more than his vassals, as to the rectitude of the combat in which he was engaged: his orders were peremptory, and he must either comply with them, or abandon his lands, which were his, only on that condition. He was bound by duty to retain so many men at arms, so many who trailed the pike, and so many who wielded the bill; and this was nothing very difficult, when occupation of other kinds was rare. Commerce had not then drawn off her thousands to attend the loom, to export and import, and to keep the accounts of brokerage and factory. Neither had literature enlightened the public mind, and taught the individual to hesitate before he engaged to carry war and devastation among those who had never offended him, and to shed the blood of those whom the public officers of his country, indeed, described as enemies, but who wore no badge of that enmity on their forehead. Literature and commerce have restrained no inconsiderable proportion of our population from appearing in the army: and while the operations of war were directed to the annoyance of the enemy by inroads on the peaceable, and inflictions on the guiltless, much might be said in justification, not of apathy, but of reluctance, not of insensibility, but of want of conviction. This now ceases to be the case; the operations of war are again turned towards our own shores, and all which a barbarous enemy can wreak will be inflicted in consummate vengeance on this devoted land. He will vent his fury without bounds and without end; he will give the charge and ride triumphant in blood; he will "cry "havock, and let slip the dogs of war."

If, then, the circumstances of this nation are changed from what they were formerly, if the population no longer ranges itself under the banner of the lord of the

soil, if the lord himself chooses whether he will adopt a military life or not, it may well be supposed that the measures to be taken for public defence, are changed also, and that our public force is now of a different description from what it formerly was.

We may divide our military power into three distinctions. 1. Those who prefer a military life, and give themselves wholly up to it. 2. Those who assist in protecting their country, but do not wish to extend their services beyond the limits of the island. 3. Those, who having a dependence on commerce for support, cannot relinquish their situations to throw themselves into either of the former classes, since that would prove ruinous to themselves, and ultimately so to the country. If the thousands which have been absorbed by commerce were suddenly to quit that mode of life, the gain which they have been used to accumulate would cease, and the nation would suffer under want of funds to support its expenses. Yet, ability to pay is no less part of a nation's honour than courage or skill. Nothing would better please our enemy than our inability to pay: it is no matter what part of a circle be first broken; a little dexterity will soon extend the fracture as far as is wanted. But persons in commerce may engage for the time being to keep the peace of the district where they reside, and to qualify themselves for actual service, in case of certain contingent events, wherever the voice of their country shall call them. And this they may do with the greater alacrity, since, in case of such contingencies happening, their commerce would be suspended, and themselves be left at unwilling liberty to conform their conduct to such services. The second class of military, we confess, has always met with our hearty approbation; and for this plain reason: many thousands of persons may clearly see it to be their duty to defend their country, who do not see it to be their duty to wage war in foreign parts. We believe this to be a prevailing sentiment in the hearts of Britons: we believe that the public feeling is decidedly in favour of this statement, which involves no questionable proposition, but comes home to every man's heart and bosom, and appeals to broad and general principles, implanted, for the wisest purposes, in human nature. It partly arises, too,

from our insular situation: cut off from immediate communication with our neighbours, we are restrained by the ocean from interference with them; and if any part of our people, indulging a roving disposition, delights in a wandering life, the naval service of the country, in some form or other, may be supposed to have taken them off, before that time of life when the body is fit for soldier-like exertions. If, then, the navy has removed those who otherwise might step forward and offer themselves for military expeditions, there can be no wonder if those who remain are not extremely animated in pursuit of distant achievements. This is a circumstance which never can be felt by continental powers, and which never can be otherwise than felt by an island. Since, then, this is a law, under which Britain is laid by Nature, the question returns upon us with great strength, whether it is not our wisdom to conform to this law, and to make every advantage of it of which it is capable: for we cannot bend it to any position of politics, whatever be our wishes. Here also we perceive the *real* strength of this country. It is not manifest in expeditions simply military; it cannot be, for reasons already given; but, if ever our enemies should put our power to the test, they will find, that that description of our population which will return their encounter is in some points very different, to its own advantage, from what they have met with abroad;—the inference is, that if what they have met with abroad has convinced them of the energy with which British soldiers do their duty, of the perseverance and resolution with which they repeatedly return to the charge, even when apparently broken beyond recovery, that they will find an obstinacy of resistance on British ground, which will be still more effectual and heroic. It was on a principle allied to this train of reasoning that the late Secretary at War held out allurements to invite a superior class of persons into our army: he knew that the loose and roving part of the community was already disposed of; that the sedate and reflective held back from irrevocable engagements, and therefore, that the absolute strength of the country continued at home in a great degree untouched. This description of troops (native Britons fighting for their native land, on its own shores) will prove, in the hour of trial, the security of the country.

On the character of our Army we need say nothing. From our childhood the opinion has echoed in our ears, that British soldiers never flinched from following their officers. We can remember, indeed, to have heard it said, that not all officers were worthy following; and that all did not endeavour to win the confidence of their troops, nor display those talents by which it could be commanded. We believe the duties of a truly military man to be more arduous than most officers are willing to admit: we believe they require more study, more reflection, more personal examination and meditation than is always understood in the fiery age of life. Courage is not all that an officer ought to possess: it is indispensable; but conduct, skill, dexterity, a promptitude at taking advantages, of seizing the happy moment, which never presents itself more than once, is often of greater consequence than courage, because it proves itself superior to it in the issue. There is no time for reflection in action: but whoever has a store of reflection in his mind will not find it lie useless by him, when he has to contend with an adversary, who knows how to conduct himself in the moment of emergency. To go properly into action, to behave properly during action, to come happily out of action—are all important distinctions in an officer's duty, and some excel in one, some in another of these; but the firmness which meets adversity after adversity, which endures privation after privation, which loses *self* in the good of the service, though a less brilliant, is a more triumphant quality.

If this magnanimous disposition was natural to man, if the impetuosity of his temper was always under the government of his reason, there would be less cause than there now is for that previous education, which we place in the first rank of consequence to a Briton from whom his country may expect essential service. Officer or soldier, all must have a learning time, and this is the difficulty in our happy country. Aware of this, Government has proposed to avail itself of what instruction has been bestowed on the militia, who never having had it in their power to see actual service, can only be considered as prepared, but not completed, soldiers. They have some of the habits of soldiers, but not all; they know enough to have made up their minds on the subject; and what they do freely, is

likely to be well done. Those who from the militia volunteer into the line, are likely to take with them fervid minds, active limbs, undaunted courage, desire of distinction, beside a considerable portion of military discipline and knowledge. The intention of Ministry is, to permit two-fifths of the present militia to volunteer for general service. We recommend that they be strictly *volunteers*; that no deception be practised on them; that they go heart and hand into the service. The minor articles of arrangement we pass, at present. Coupled with this, is a plan for filling up the vacancy which will be occasioned by this draught from the militia, by a ballot, intended, it is understood, to raise 38,000 men for defence of the island. *Substitutes to be allowed: or a fine of £20, instead of a substitute.* This is one of the evils of Commerce: the easy rank of life, has something else to attend to than military exercises: and would feel a hardship, in what to our ancestors, was a matter of course. We cannot easily figure to ourselves the open mouthed clamour which would have circulated throughout a neighbourhood in antient time, had any ablebodied youth declined to buckle on his harness, and to mount his horse! had he fought by deputy, what would the world have said! His station was in the ranks, which were marked by the livery of his commander; why should he not now be found in the battalions which are marked by the livery of the nation?

The population of Britain has certainly increased: that *quantum* of military force which was thought sufficient by William the Conqueror; that which much nearer our own time was thought sufficient by Oliver Cromwell; that which the late Earl of Chatham thought sufficient, is no precedent to be followed at this moment. The country being stronger in men, must bring more men into the field: being increased in *real* wealth, it must prolong more effectual exertions; having also a prodigious reputation abroad for nominal wealth, it presents a most tempting object for plunder, and this wealth must not be spared in defending it. It is well known to all who have visited the Continent whether formerly or lately, that a *Milord Anglois* was regularly considered as overflowing with cash; as fair game for trick, delusion and overcharge in every shape.

The same is still the persuasion of the lower classes of people in all parts; and of every rank of Bonaparte's myrmidons, who, from the general to the drum boy, have settled it immoveably in their minds, that England is the residence of riches, that the land groans under the burden of its wealth, and that every individual whom good fortune privileges to be one of the banditti commissioned to overrun the island, will quickly gather by his rapine, a property sufficient to defy the spendings of many years. Avarice, then, not less than courage, inflames the expectations of the French army; and the conviction of this unquestionable truth, not only has had its influence on those among us who have property to lose, but must, unimpaired, to maintain its influence on all who, Heaven be praised, have not yet been subject to general spoliation. Urged, therefore, by honour, by patriotism, by every affection of the mind, by every consideration of interest, it is IMPOSSIBLE that Britons, however hitherto nursed in the lap of ease, can withhold their services from their native country. We have no need to remind them of those who look to them in *person* for defence; not for defence *by substitute*; of those from whom they received life and being; of those who render that life and being comfortable by a thousand tender cares, of those to whom they convey life and being, and who demand in language perfectly intelligible, though inarticulate, that protection under which they may rise to maturity, safely sheltered, till in turn, they enroll their names among the defenders of their country.

It was not of Britain that Cæsar boasted, *veni, vidi, vici*: Has the settlement of the Saxons polluted our national blood? The Saxons, whatever else they were, were heroes. Englishmen fought with valour unremitting against Englishmen for the party they had espoused, when York and Lancaster struggled for the crown: they fought too for honour, and loyalty, they fought for liberty and safety, with courage undaunted amid the tumult of civil war, and the desperate conflict of ungovernable passions: they fought; whatever side they embraced, they fought. But in the present case, there is no hesitation as to what side should be taken, there is no choice as to the enemy: whoever lands on our shores,



in hostile array, is the party to be assaulted with all the vigour of Britain. The moment his foot is on shore is the moment to attack him: the eye which gloats on British beauty must be closed in death, by the valour of our men; the arm which is extended to seize British property, must be resisted in the first grasp by the holders of that property; the wretch who intends to destroy our King and Constitution, must fall before those sworn to defend them. The white rocks of Albion shall never blush with shame for the cowardice of the descendants of those on whom Cæsar turned his back. The spirit of Elizabeth shall never rise to reproach those whose ancestors would "have thought foul shame," if they had not been armed at all points to repel the insolent invader. Britons have been men, they are not now children; they have been valiant, they are not now dastards; they have been the first in the ranks when all Christendom followed at their heels; they will not now shrink from the Post of Honour; every drop of truly British blood demands the gratification of proving itself genuine, by a ready discharge of its Duty to our Kindred and Connections; to our Country and to our King; to our Religion and to our God.

**Heads of a Bill for allowing a certain Proportion of the Militia in Great Britain voluntarily to enlist into His Majesty's Regular Forces.**

*Preamble.*—Whereas it is necessary that the most effectual Measures should be taken for augmenting His Majesty's Regular Forces, and it is therefore expedient to allow so many of the Militia now serving in *Great Britain*, as may exceed Three-fifths of the original quotas specified in two Acts passed in the Forty-second year of the Reign of His present Majesty, in relation to the Militia of *England* and *Scotland* respectively, to enlist into His Majesty's Regular Forces, under certain Provisions and Restrictions, and to enable His Majesty to accept the Services of the Men so voluntarily inlisting. *It is provided that,*

His Majesty may appoint Regiments of the Regular Forces in which Militia Men may enlist.—The Number of Men to be enlisted shall not exceed such Number then serving as will reduce the Militia to three-fifths of the Quota of the County: where more than one Battalion, the Secretary of State to signify to the Commanding Officers the Number to be enlisted out of each.—

Commanding Officer to ascertain the Number willing to enlist, and if it be five-sixths of the Number allowed, no more shall be enlisted.—His Majesty may appoint Officers to approve or reject the Men, but none shall be rejected who are Five Feet Four Inches, and under Thirty-five Years of Age unless disabled.

—Commanding Officer of every Regiment, out of which the proportion of five-sixths shall not enlist, shall read His Majesty's Order, and shall explain to the Men the Terms of Enrolment, and cause the Names of the Volunteers to be written down; and if they exceed the allowed proportion, the Excess shall be reduced by Ballot.—But if the Number who shall enlist shall not be the due proportion, a Book shall be opened, and Men may within Ten Days enlist, whose Names shall be entered, and transmitted to the County Lieutenant.—At the end of the Ten Days, no further Enlisting (unless with consent of Commanding Officer) for Three Months; then Seven Days more Enlisting; and so on successively, until the full proportion shall have enlisted.—As soon as the number to be enlisted from any Regiment is ascertained, they shall be discharged, and shall, if approved, be attested for regular Service in the Regiments they have declared their intention to enlist, and shall be entitled to the Bounty of Ten Guineas, &c.—The Lord Lieutenant on receiving an Order from His Majesty, shall transmit to the Privy Council an Account of the Number of men discharged, which shall, when necessary, be transmitted to him by the Commanding Officer.—No Person in Confinement shall be entitled to enlist until he shall have suffered the Sentence of a Court Martial, nor any who have been in Confinement, or sentenced to Punishment, within a certain Period, without consent of the Commanding Officer.—Certain Persons not to enlist without the consent of the Commanding Officer.—Commanding Officers may refuse to discharge Men, upon assigning sufficient Cause to the General commanding the District, or to the Adjutant General.—If any Person discharged shall refuse to enlist, or shall not be approved, he shall continue to belong to the Regiment from which discharged.—Act not to authorize the enlisting or persuading to enlist, any Man not duly discharged.—His Majesty may issue Orders to Lords Lieutenant and Commanding Officers, for putting this Act in execution.—No Person shall be drafted from the Regiment in which he enlisted, unless first discharged therefrom.—On Production to the Lord Lieutenant of Certificates of Men having been enlisted, their Names shall be discharged from the List of Men serving for the County.—Adjutants of the Militia to transmit Returns of the Men who have enlisted under this Act to the Clerks of

the Subdivision Meetings, who shall transmit to the Overseers in England and Treasurers of the Kirk Session in Scotland, an Account of the Privates so enlisted.—Provision relating to Counties and to Regiments shall extend to Stewartries, Battalions, &c.—Act may be altered or repealed this Session.

Heads of a Bill for the speedily completing the Militia of Great Britain, and encreasing the same; under certain Limitations and Restrictions.

*Preamble.*—Whereas it is necessary that the most effectual measures should be taken for augmenting His Majesty's Regular Forces, and it has therefore become expedient to permit a Proportion of the Militia now serving in Great Britain, not exceeding such Number as will leave serving

of the original Quota of each County, to enlist under certain Provisions and Restrictions: and whereas it is necessary that such increase of the Regular Forces should not diminish the Militia, but that the Militia should be forthwith completed, and also farther increased, in a limited Proportion, in order that any further Ballot, after such Increase, may be suspended for Years. *It is provided that*

Number of Militia equal to of the original quotas of Militia, in England and Scotland, to be raised within Month.—General and Subdivision Meeting to be held, for apportioning among hundreds and Parishes; and Deputy Lieutenants to proceed to Ballot.—Directing that in making Apportionments, regard be had to the Persons actually serving in Yeomanry or Volunteer Corps, in the County, Hundred, and Parish.—Clerks of General and Subdivision Meetings, to transmit Apportionments: Penalty for Neglect.—Deputy Lieutenants may amend Militia Lists, and direct new Lists.—Meetings to be held

for hearing Appeals, and correcting Lists.—Notice to be given on the Church-Door, &c. of the Ballots.—Names of persons ballotted to be sent to Constables: Notices to be given, and Appeals heard, and fresh Ballots if necessary. Persons to be enrolled, and Abstracts of Enrolment sent to Constables.—Persons chosen by ballot (not being Quakers) not serving or providing a Substitute, shall forfeit £20.—Fine of £20 may be paid to the next Ballotted Man.—If any Person ordered to be drawn out, shall not appear, and shall not be taken within a Month, the Deputy Lieutenants shall fill up the vacancy.—Fines for not proceeding to ballot and enrol.—If after three months, Man found in one month, a return of 3 4ths of the £60; within two months, one-half; within three months, one-third.—Commandants shall transmit to the General Quarter Sessions Certificates, and the Justices there assembled shall assess £60 for each Man certified to be deficient.—Mode of fining Places which have not proceeded to ballot.—When Men raised, Ballot again suspended for years.—Deputy Lieutenant or Justice may do any Act required to be done by Deputy Lieutenants, except at General Meetings.—Extending all Provisions relating to Counties, to Ridings; those to Hundreds, to Rapes, &c.; and all Powers to Constables, to Tythingmen, &c.—Powers of recited Act, 42 Geo. II. c. 90. or any other Acts relating to the Militia, extended to this Act.—High Constables, &c. insuring for providing Substitutes or Volunteers, shall forfeit £100.—Recovery of Penalties by Action.—Justices of Peace or Deputy Lieutenant may determine Penalties not exceeding £20.; but appeal may be made to Quarter Sessions.—Penalty on Witnesses neglecting to appear.—Orders of Conviction not to be removed by Certiorari.

*Statement of the Sums expended, in Great Britain, for the Volunteer Service between 1st June, 1803, and 1st January, 1805.*

	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cav. and Infan.
Attendance at Drill, contingencies . . .	101,180 0 0	38,898 10 0	—
Ditto . . . pay . . .	5,764 16	1,697,524 15 9	—
Inspection, including indemnification to owners of Waggons, at one inspection . . .	—	40,344 2 3	—
Permanent Duty . . .	—	—	387,223 19 10
Pay of Drill Sergeants . . .	20,314 16 0	33,547 18 0	—
Adjutants . . .	10,612 4 0	28,168 16 0	—
Sergeants Major . . .	1,825 15 7	10,392 2 10	—
Inspecting Field Officers, pay, postage, stationary, and forage . . .	—	—	32,896 0 0
Major and Brigadier Generals, pay, postage, and stationary; 20th June to 24th Sept. 1804 . . .	—	—	7,849 11 2
Majors of Brigade ditto ditto . . .	—	—	1,193 19 8
Aides-du-Camp ditto ditto . . .	—	—	511 9 6
Clothing . . .	108,012 0 0	308,057 19 4	—

TOTAL . . . . . £1,834,318 16 0

Office for Volunteer Corps, March 9, 1805.

GEO. HASSEL, General Agent,

*Mode of issuing the Funds applicable to the Volunteer Service, through the Office of the Agent General: with an Account of the Expence of that Establishment, 1st June 1803 to 1st Jan. 1805.*

Since the 19th Jan. 1805, in pursuance of the Directions of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the Issues have been made by the Paymaster General directing the sum required to be written off at the Bank of England from his Account, to the Account of the Agent General; and all Bills accepted by the latter, are made payable at the Bank.

The Establishment of the General Agency Office was instituted (as stated in the Secretary at War's Letter, dated June 1803), "with a view to Public Economy and the Good of the Service," the Funds having till then been issued to Agents appointed by the Commandants of each Volunteer Corps respectively, to whom an allowance for Agency, of 2½ per Cent, upon the Amount of the Issues, was paid by Government.

*Expence of the Establishment, to 31st Dec. 1804.*      £   s.   d.

Stationary, and Printing Pay Lists,	
&c. for use of Volunteer Corps	971 18 1
Rent of Office, and other Incidental Expenses	350 11 0
Salaries, from the Establishment of the Office, June 1803, to 31st Dec. 1804.	* 3,611 9 6

Total . . . £4,933 11 7

*War Office, May 3, 1805.*      W. DUNDAS.

\* The Expence of the Agency, at 2½ per Cent, would have been £45,857.

By way of instancing the promptitude with which the exigencies of the times, are met by British spirit, we subjoin a statement of the estimated disbursements of one of the oldest corps of volunteers, in the metropolis. This association has never received any kind of assistance from government, but has constantly defrayed its own expenses, by subscriptions of its members. In case of being called on actual service, this corps will serve altogether *gratis*, in respect both of military stores, and of the commissariat. It is even understood, that the regulated proportion of ball cartridges, [60 rounds per man] amounting to 60,000, is constantly kept in store for the use of the corps, besides blank cartridges, for practice, and an additional number of ball cartridges, expended weekly in firing at the target. To meet these, and other expenses the

members are liable to calls from the committee of one guinea or two guineas, per annum, as circumstances require. Hitherto the calls have been under two guineas, annually; yet the corps has never less than 1000 guineas cash in hand.

The annual expenses are stated as follows:

Secretary.....	£100
Rent of Orderly Room, or Secretary's Office.....	40
Printing and Stationary.....	50
Drill Sergeant.....	52
Ammunition for current use.....	50
Band: including salary of Drum Major, rent of barracks for drums, with Clothing of do. and contingent expenses.....	550
Pioneers.....	108
Postages and Extras.....	50
	<hr/> £1000 <hr/>

Each individual defrays his own expenses of arms, accoutrements, clothing, &c. distinct from his subscriptions for general purposes.

It should be remarked to the honour of this corps, that particular care, is taken to settle the boys which are in its service, by apprenticing them to respectable masters: so that when the corps shall be disbanded, these youths may be provided for.

It is presumed that no country in Europe can produce a corps so numerous, so well disciplined, and so ready for public service, maintained *solely* at the private expense of the individuals who compose it.

When the safety of our Country is at stake *every* rank is honourable: it is a *promotion* to be forward among its defenders; we recommend therefore to all who bear arms in her cause to perfect themselves by every possible means in the duty to which imperious necessity calls them. We advise every man to watch the serjeant in his duty, that in the absence of the serjeant, he may be able to supply his place: we advise every serjeant to know whatever a captain ought to know; we advise every captain to qualify himself to be a substitute for his colonel; and every colonel to understand tactics as well as a general officer. To the volunteers especially, we address this advice; whatever improves them in the use of arms, whatever supplies that steadiness

under arms which marks the *real* soldier, should be the study of the volunteers. That they will advance with undaunted bravery to the charge, we well know; this gives us not a moment's anxiety: but let them prepare for an arduous struggle; for repulses, for reverses of fortune: let them accustom themselves to be broken, to be dispersed, and learn to *form again with the rapidity of lightning*. Let them accustom themselves to *endurance*: let them not think to beat the Gallic marauders by one effort: at the first onset, they will only check them; at the second they will stagger them; let them make up their minds to victory, at a third.

It would not be amiss, if our Volunteer forces were accustomed to act with our troops of the line: if they *knew* one another more, if they were *intermingled* as soldiers: if the habits of military life, and the perseverances of military operations were understood by them: if the uniformity of manœuvres, the similarity of commands, the precision and rapidity of evolutions, were equal to all, and were comprehended as well by those who have never seen action as by those who have been hardened in the conflict. Something like this we should earnestly recommend; repeating what we have already said, that when the safety of our country is at stake every station is honourable.

We also lay particular stress on a circumstance in which the remissness of this nation is guilt: **ALL OUR HORSES SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO STAND FIRE.** What an irresistible cavalry might this nation produce, in a time inconceivably short, in every county in the kingdom. Besides this, *all our youth should be taught the use of arms*: no lad should be suffered to depart from school till he knew his duty in this requisition. We are perfectly aware that to be fully prepared for our adversary is the way to prevent his attack; as our courage rises his will cools. **OUR COUNTRY MUST BE SAVED: HAPPY THOSE WHO CONTRIBUTE TO THAT GLORIOUS ISSUE!**

We close our article with extracts from *Reflexions on the Present Crisis*, addressed to the Members of the St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury Volunteer Association, by one of their Committee; and submitted to the Attention of all the Volunteers of England.—March 1804.

"No Englishman should ever forget—that revolutionary France can keep an army in the field of ONE MILLION of soldiers, and, at the same time, afford to lose every year FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND: so extensive is its population,—and, THAT THE PRESENT CONTEST CAN NEVER EFFECTUALLY BE TERMINATED TILL SHE SUBDUES US, OR TILL SHE IS COMPLETELY CONVINCED THAT WE ARE INVULNERABLE; TO ATTAIN THAT CHARACTER, WE MUST BECOME, AND EVER REMAIN, AS GREAT A MILITARY \* NATION, AS WE HAVE BEEN, AND ARE, A NAVAL POWER:—or submit to be the slaves of the ephemeral tyrants of Gaul; and, by way of probation, commence our vassalage under the reign of a wretch, whom ancient Rome would not have acknowledged even for a slave—for the Romans would not allow the Corsicans to be their slaves, on account of their baseness."

\* "So strongly impressed ought we to be of this important truth, that the education of boys at school should now be partly military, to rear a bulwark against the gigantic atrocity of French ambition."

"As an example for us, it cannot be improper to mention, that previous to almost all the great actions that happened during the Revolution, no one would give credit to the possibility of their being accomplished—This was particularly the case with the passage over the Alps, which many able generals, as well as Baron Melas, deemed impossible; and, in consequence, the battle of Marengo was lost—This was the case with the successful attack by Hoche at the lines of Weissenbourg, in a dreary winter in the midst of ice and snow. The truth is, that the Military committee setting at Paris always provided three or four times the force they deemed necessary for their purpose, and as the guillotine was constantly travelling for recruiting the armies, the tyrants were never very delicate in doom-ing thousands of their countrymen to slaughter, as they knew they were sure, by such means, of attaining their end. Hence the expression of Buonaparte to Lord Whitworth, "I WILL SACRIFICE ARMY AFTER ARMY IN THE INVASION OF ENGLAND."

*Progressive expences of the French navy from official statements, during the late peace.*

last year of war.	1st year of peace	2d year of peace.
army 9,000,000	army 8,300,000	army 10,000,000
navy 3,500,000	navy 4,500,000	navy 5,250,000
12,500,000	12,800,000	15,250,000



*Transactions of the Parisian Sanhedrim, or Acts of the Assembly of Israelitish Deputies of France and Italy, convoked at Paris by an Imperial and Royal Decree, dated May 30, 1806. Translated from the original published by M. Diogene Tama, with a Preface and Illustrative Notes by F. D. Kirwan, Esq. 8vo. pp. 350. Price 8s. boards. Taylor, London. 1807.*

MAN is a short sighted creature : with whatever liberty he may direct his actions, he can never answer for the results, nor foresee to what they may lead in time to come. Little, very little, were the haughty victors over the descendants of Abraham, aware, that in expatriating a race which they despised, they were fulfilling the purposes of Providence, and that the slaves which they sold for the profit of the captors would, in their posterity, be decisive witnesses of antient events, when the Roman power was fallen, and the glory of the Cæsars was extinct. As Christians we can give but *one* answer to the question, wherefore was Jerusalem destroyed ? As Christians we survey the consequent state of the Jews, chiefly under *one* point of view ; as Christians, the preservation of the Jews to this moment supplies us with *one* undeniable argument in proof of the facts, the characters, and the persons, described in the Gospels. In what little intercourse we have personally had with the members of the Jewish nation (and we have reckoned some of their literati among our friends) we have always found the same principles prevalent among them, as the Evangelists attribute to the Jews of their days. Haughty and unsocial by disposition and education, though by policy and necessity civil and humble, they have never forgot, when they indulged themselves in freedom of intercourse that they were the peculiar people of the Deity, who had chosen their forefathers, that they had Abrahamic blood in their veins, and that they were reserved to "rule the nations with a rod of iron, and to dash in pieces" those which had afflicted them, "like a potter's vessel." This assumption of a special privilege, the spiritual pride which naturally attended it, the superiority which marked the weakness of those who indulged it, is certainly no modern or re-

cent failing. To whatever depths of antiquity our enquiry extends, the same domineering disposition marked the Jews : and the stranger might lose his way, in antient times, safe from any condescension in a Jew to shew it him, unless prompted by something more profitable than the exercise of humanity, for humanity's sake. The opponents of the Israelites were not backward in returning that contempt of which they beheld the example : before the destruction of Jerusalem, rarely were the Jews in honour among the population of a country, however better informed individuals might rise superior to general prejudice. After the promulgation of Christianity, the persecutions which the first Christians experienced from the disciples of Moses, added fresh occasions of strife, which the wars that issued in the desolation of the temple, and the total ruin of the Hebrew nation, were but too well adapted to inflame. When a body of people is sunk so low as to endure the vilest epithets, and even personal insults, provided gain may be made of the endurance, when whatever is profitable is in request among them as honourable, and gold is the God they worship, they have descended to that degree of degradation, which forbids their contemporaries from respecting, if they can tolerate them ; they may be suffered, but they cannot be esteemed. And such has been the character of the Jews for many centuries : ejected from their native land, they cultivated no other ; strangers wherever they wandered, their property was insecure, and their persons were protected, not by the law, but by the connivance of the community, amidst the jealousy and suspicions of which, they prolonged their feverish existence.

"Soon after the establishment of Christianity," says a writer quoted in these reports, "the Jewish nation, dispersed since the second destruction of its temple, had totally disappeared. By the light of its flames which devoured the monuments of its ancient splendour, the conquerors beheld a million of victims dead or expiring on their ruins. The hatred of the enemies of that unfortunate nation raged longer than the fire which had consumed its temple ; active and relentless, it still pursued and oppresses them in every part of the globe over which they are scattered. Their persecutors delight in their torments too

" much to seal their doom by a general decree of proscription, which would at once put an end to their burthenome and painful existence. It seems as if they were allowed to survive the destruction of their country, only to see the most odious and calumnious imputations laid to their charge, to stand as the constant object of the grossest and most shocking injustice, as a mark for the insulting finger of scorn, as a sport to the most inveterate hatred; it seems as if their doom was incessantly to suit all the dark and bloody purposes which can be suggested by human malignity supported by ignorance and fanaticism.

" Weighed down by taxes and forced to contribute more than Christians for the support of society, they had hardly any of the rights which it gives. If a destructive scourge happened to spread havoc among the inhabitants of a country, the Jews had poisoned the springs, or those men, cursed by Heaven, had, nevertheless, incensed it, by their prayers, against the nation they were supposed to hate. Did sovereigns want pecuniary assistance to carry on their wars? The Jews were compelled to give up those riches in which they sought some consolation against the oppressing sense of their abject condition; as a reward for their sacrifices, they were expelled from the state they had supported, and they were afterwards recalled to be stript again. Compelled to wear exteriorly the badges of their abject state, they were, every where exposed to the insults of the vilest populace."

England partook in the violences formerly directed against the Jews, and many were the vexations which the principal of them suffered, from our kings, and from our rabble. They were, indeed, for a long period, banished from the island, till the cunning policy of Oliver Cromwell permitted their re-admission. This commendation, at least, we may bestow on the usurpation of that consummate statesman, that the principles of toleration were themselves then first tolerated; whence it is that at present we know so little of any persecution attending the Jews, as to render it necessary to introduce a few hints on what was very recently their state on the Continent. Different places had, no doubt, different customs on this matter, but we may easily draw the proper inferences as to the reputation of that people who were the objects of the following regulation at Strasburgh in 1738. The Register of the Audience of l'Ammeistre, has this passage: " On the

demand of Moses Blim, farmer of the Jewish taxes, it is ordered that all Jews who sleep in this city shall place in the hands of the innkeeper, besides 8 sous for permission, a crown of 3 liv. as security for the tax of the morrow, for which deposit the innkeeper shall be answerable." This was, in fact, analogous to the spirit of former edicts; for in 1639 it was ordained, " That if a Jew presented himself for entrance at any gate of the city, he should be examined, before admission, as to the nature of the merchandizes which he carries about him, and as to the person with whom he has business to do. —Then he may be permitted to enter the city, but during the whole time he is therein, he shall be accompanied by the jailer of the city, or his servant, who, also, when his business is completed, shall see him safe out of the place. —But in case he has no merchandizes, or merchandizes not of a useful nature, he shall not be permitted to enter the town. Those who transgress these regulations shall suffer a fine."

But, these were modest troubles, and merely superficial sufferings. — If such was the state of the Jews in France, their condition was much worse in countries where the yoke of Popish superstition was more galling.

In Spain and Portugal they have been alternately received and expelled: when banished from Portugal by Emmanuel, they were *deprived of their children under fourteen years of age*, and the council of Toledo ordered such to be shut up in monasteries, or other religious houses, to be instructed in the truths of Christianity.

In these countries, too, the inquisition will have no Jews, and it has none—if the proofs of this fact may be credited. For every year the Jews of Lisbon (and other cities) are obliged to deliver to Commissaries appointed for the purpose, certificates of having been at confession, and having received the Christian communion:—the Jews, who traffic in every thing, traffic also in these; and, like any other merchandize, they may be bought, on proper application.

It is well known that a great proportion of the most notorious Catholics in Spain are Jews: the unhappiness of their situation leading them to counteract by external parade of religious attachment, the consciousness which preys on their inter-

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nal sentiment. Many of them are in stations of magistracy: and some, it is said, are in the priesthood. It should be remembered, that the ancestors of these were made Christians by force, in former times, and to this ever-to be pitied character their posterity succeeds.

Small as might be the remain of generous feelings still unsuppressed in the Jewish nation, the Jews could not be insensible to the policy as well as the propriety of removing stigmas so revolting to humanity! The Jews in France, therefore, took early advantage of the French Revolution, and, if whisper may be credited, paid a very handsome sum (it is said 500,000 livres) to the famous Mirabeau, for his obtaining a decree of the National Assembly in their favour about 1793.

Ever since that time, the Jews of France and Germany, including such as have received protection from the French government, have appeared more prominently than before on the political canvas. They have, indeed, been aspersed by some writers, but they have been defended by others: and there have not been wanting those who have attributed to the calamitous circumstances of the Hebrew nation, that disposition with which they have been reproached. They have said, that the loss of their country, not only incapacitated them for the labours of agriculture, but gave them a dislike to that occupation: that the handicraft trades were not followed by them, for who would teach them? that commerce, therefore, or rather *pedlaring*, was the only resource by which the majority could obtain a maintenance; while usury was of necessity the occupation of the wealthy among them. It must, however, be kept in mind, that this statement is incorrect; In the middle age, says Friend, in his History of Physic, the Jews were the princes of this science in many countries; and, at Berlin alone, there are at this time, not less than twelve admitted physicians, who are of this nation. Holland, too, contains both physicians and lawyers of eminence, who are Jews; and though we believe there are no lawyers of this people in England, yet we know that of the faculty there are several. We have also known a few who practised handicraft trades: David Levi had been a hatter, though he afterwards became a prin-

ter: and some have been house-painters, carpenters, &c. Nevertheless, though in our own country no profession is closed against them, yet labour is not preferred by the generality as the means of a livelihood. In England, however, we must distinguish between the Portuguese Jews, and the German Jews: the former have a much better repute than the latter: they are superior also in their manners and appearance; for, whatever be the cause, the virtues of cleanliness, and decency of deportment, are little studied by the German Jews. The peculiarities which the religion of Moses ordains are so many impediments to the adoption of a military life, by the Jewish youth: it is indeed said, that since the admission of Jews as French citizens many of them have entered the army, and have risen to rank: they have, however, adopted fictitious names, whereby their true origin has been concealed. Dohm reports in his work "on the Political Reformation of the Jews," p. 124, "That the Jews of Holland solicited from the Chief Rabbi of Amsterdam permission to serve on board the fleet: this he gave them, with his blessing; enjoining them to observe the sabbath, and other rites and precepts of their religion, as much as the service would permit them."

We are led, indeed, to conclude that the Jews of the present day conform to circumstances much more than their ancestors did. Formerly the Portuguese and German Jews detested each other: as the Rabbinical Jews (or Traditionaries) detested the Caraites (or Scripturists). In the last century a Prussian Jewess having married a Portuguese Jew, her kindred went into mourning for her, as if she were dead. A Caraité, who came to Frankfort, would have been torn to pieces there, if Ludolph had not sheltered him from the fury of the Synagogue. A Rabbi had previously decided, that if a Caraité and a Christian were both drowning at the same instant, a Rabbinical Jew should make the body of the Caraité a bridge by which to save the Christian. Caraites are very rare in the west: and we remember, that Father Simon in his letters, wishes that some of them would visit us, that we might become acquainted with their opinions. Of one, whom he conversed with, he gives a curious account. Modern times have beheld either more indifference or more charity among

the Jews. Not long since, a religious festival celebrated at Paris, was noticed, as uniting in the same synagogue both Portuguese and Germans: and there was in the last century, a strong party of Jews at Amsterdam, some say fifty families, who intended to revolt from the Rabbins, but the government prevented them. There is at present in that city a seceding synagogue of not less than 500 or 600 persons. The major part of those established at Berlin does not attend the synagogue; some of them about seven years ago addressed to a clergyman there a letter, offering to profess themselves protestants. Besides which, the Jews of Leghorn in 1796 changed some parts of their ritual. In Germany the learning of Mendelscholin has produced great effects; and not a few have shaken off part at least of their prejudices, and are less violently attached to the ancient dogmas of their instructors. During the last six or seven years, the Prussian Jews published a journal in Hebrew, which made pretty free with the reveries of the Talmud. This journal was entitled "*the Shulamite*." The title is taken from Cant. vi. 12. where, say the Jewish Doctors, the nation is personified in its utmost perfection. Within about 20 years, many schools have been founded for the education of the Jewish youths; and much general literature is disseminated among them. We might enumerate their establishments at Nuremburg, Furth, Breslau, Konigsburgh, Dessau, Berlin, Frankfort, Seezen, and elsewhere. Thus a gradual preparation has been making for ameliorating the lot of this people. Twenty-six of the German Princes have taken off the capitation tax paid by the Jews (the same as on horned cattle) and the others will in all probability follow the example. Nevertheless, at Frankfort, a Jew would be insulted who should dare to quit the narrow paths of the public walks, and mix with Christians, in one of the broader alleys. And to this day, at Berlin, if a Jew have several sons he is permitted to marry off only the first: the marriage of the second requires the permission of government, and this is never obtained *gratis*. The difficulty increases if a third and a fourth son is in question. Formerly the intended bridegroom was invited to take off a certain portion of spoilt porcelain of the royal manufactory, under the character of tea

equipage for his bride, and gratification for—those whom it concerned. If such is the present state of the Jews, though considerably more advantageous than it was, if in all countries they are subject to some inconveniences, and in most to serious distresses, we cannot but make great allowances for the readiness with which their eyes are turned to the earliest dawn of a more cheerful day. Whether their wishes will ultimately be realized or disappointed, whether their sufferings may be diminished or increased by events, nature itself prompts them to some exertions, and to some anticipation of better times: they may gather a kind of fleeting hope even from despair. These particulars are necessary to be considered, as without some such illustration, it would be impossible for Britons to enter into the feelings which the very idea of relief from such vexations must unavoidably excite in minds not wholly callous.

With regard to the work before us, it is a translation of the Minutes made during the session of the Representatives of the French Jews, at Paris, from July 15 1806, to Feb. 5. 1807. What were Bonaparte's motives for convening this assembly, we do not presume to penetrate: certainly not those which appear on the face of the proceedings. He has long maintained a general correspondence throughout the Jewish nation; and, it is believed, that he has laid it under not inconsiderable contributions. But the main purpose is yet concealed, and nothing more than the preliminary steps have been taken on this occasion. The experiment however, has been made; it will, we venture to predict, be repeated, and the issue may add to the dupes which the Corsican has outwitted, or he may be the dupe, and possibly too the victim, of his own policy. Nothing is too extraordinary for the times in which we live. The decree appointing the meeting of this council was issued May 30, 1806. The first meeting was held July 26. The number of deputies from France was 74; in all 100. The President chosen was M. Abraham Furta-do, of Bourdeaux: a gentleman of great respectability, as we learn from private information.

The assembly may be considered as divided into three Countries. Those Jews who understood and used the French language sufficiently to converse in it: those



who understood the German rather than the French; and those who understood the Italian rather than the French: for these the questions were translated into their respective languages, before they were put to the vote. The number of Rabbins was about one fourth of the assembly. They seem to have been not altogether insensible to the power vested in their profession. The general result expressed by the Council is, that the French Jews should consider France as their country, and settle there *with all their might*.—But what becomes of their hitherto professed expectation of the Messiah, and the return of the captives to their own land, in glory?—If the Jews were settled *definitively* in France, and other countries, if they were amalgamated with the nations, where is that faith which has enabled the chosen seed to support its miseries, and what reward attends that endurance which has hitherto been proof against caresses and prosperity, against pains, penalties, and persecutions? Such questions the Jews might have asked of each other, nor could they have been entirely strangers to the breasts of the members of this Council; but they were not among those which imperial power had dictated;—and liberty of discussion for Jews!—No; not yet. The questions proposed to this Council, for its decision, may be reduced to three leading ideas: the state of marriage, the power of the Rabbins, and the question of usury, among the Jews.

The intermarriage of Jews with Christians is admitted *de jure*, but prohibited *de facto*. No law, say the Jewish Doctors, forbids this connection: but no Rabin will bless it: therefore, as certain religious ceremonies called *Kidushim*, [sanctities] are necessary to the religious completion of matrimony, in the opinion of the Jews, and these will not be administered, the civil contract of marriage is all that can sanction this union.

Such is the opinion of the Rabbies, members of this assembly. In general they would be no more inclined to bless the union of a Jewess with a Christian, or of a Jew with a Christian woman, than Catholic priests themselves would be disposed to sanction unions of this kind. The Rabbies acknowledge, however, that a Jew, who marries a Christian woman, does not cease on that account, to be considered as a Jew by his brethren; any

more than if he had married a Jewess civilly and not religiously.

The eighth question proposed to the Council, is,

Q. *What police jurisdiction do Rabbies exercise among the Jews? what judicial power do they enjoy among them?*

A. The Rabbies exercise no manner of police jurisdiction among the Jews.

The qualification of *Rabbi* is no where to be found in the law of Moses, neither did it exist in the days of the first Temple; it is only mentioned towards the end of those of the second.

At these epochas the Jews were governed by *Sanhedrim* or tribunals. A supreme tribunal, called the *Grand Sanhedrim*, sat in Jerusalem, and was composed of seventy-one Judges.

There were inferior courts, composed of three judges for civil causes and for police; and another composed of twenty-two judges, which sat in the capital, to decide matters of less importance, and which was called the *Lesser Sanhedrim*.

It is only in the *Misna* and in the *Talmud* that the word *Rabbi* is found for the first time applied to a doctor in the law; and he was commonly indebted for this qualification to his reputation, and to the opinion generally entertained of his learning.

When the Israelites were totally dispersed, they formed small communities in those places where they were allowed to settle in certain numbers.

Sometimes, in these circumstances, a Rabbi and two other doctors formed a kind of tribunal, named *Bethin*, [*Beth-din*] that is, House of Justice; the Rabbi fulfilled the functions of judge, and the other two those of his assessors.

The attributes, and even the existence of these tribunals, have, to this day, always depended on the will of governments under which the Jews have lived, and on the degree of tolerance they have enjoyed. Since the Revolution, those rabbinical tribunals are totally suppressed in France, and in Italy. The Jews, raised to the rank of citizens, have conformed in every thing to the laws of the state; and, accordingly, the functions of Rabbies, wherever any are established, are limited to preaching morality in the temples, blessing marriages, and pronouncing divorces.

In places where there are no Rabbies, the Jew who is best instructed in his religion, may, according to the law, impart the marriage-benediction without the assistance of a Rabbi; this is attended with an inconvenience, the consequences of which it certainly would be proper to prevent, by extending to all persons, called upon to bless a mar-

riage, the restrictions which the consular *arrêté* places on the functions of Rabbies in this particular.

As to judicial powers, they possess absolutely none; for there is among them neither a settled ecclesiastical hierarchy, nor any subordination in the exercise of their religious functions.

The question of *usury* has not, in our opinion, been fairly met, by the Jewish Doctors: they reply, that in the passage where Moses forbids *usury*, the word *neshech*, rendered *usury*, should be rendered *interest*; and that interest of any kind is, of course, forbidden between Jewish brethren. Now it appears extraordinary, to us, if the council was at liberty to debate the question fully, that none of its learned members should have recollected, that a second word is employed by their legislator, which our translation renders *increase*. The distinction is very clearly marked, Lev. xxv. 36. "If thy brother be waxen poor...take thou no *usury* of him, nor *increase*.... Thy money thou shalt not deliver to him upon *usury*, nor lend him thy victuals for *increase*." Comp. Prov. xxviii. 8. "He who augmenteth his store by *usury* and by *increase*" [unjust gain, Eng. Tr.] Ezek. xviii. 8. 13. 17. And indeed, in Ezek. xxii. 12, we seem to have three words, allied though varied in import. "*Usury* and *increase* thou hast taken; and hast greedily gained of thy neighbours by *extortion*." Verse 29. "The people of the land in *extorting* have *extorted*; the stranger they have *extorted* from without a judgment." And that *neshech* signifies the worst kind of *usury*, should appear from the explanation of the prophet Jeremiah, xv. 10. "I have neither lent on *usury*, nor have men lent on *usury* to me, yet every one of them doth curse me." We are therefore of opinion, that the purposes which were to be answered by the assembling of this council, forbid the complete investigation of this question. The Council however, allows interest on money borrowed for commercial speculations; observing that,

The law of Moses, and its interpreters have distinguished, with a praise-worthy humanity, the different usages of borrowed money. Is it to maintain a family? Interest is forbidden. Is it to undertake a commercial speculation, by which the principal is adventured? Interest is allowed, even between Jews. Lend to the poor, says Moses. Here

the tribute of gratitude is the only kind of interest allowed; the satisfaction of obliging is the sole recompence of the conferred benefit. The case is different in regard to capitals employed in extensive commerce: there Moses allows the lender to come in for a share of the profits of the borrower; and as commerce was scarcely known among the Israelites, who were exclusively addicted to agricultural pursuits, and as it was carried on only with neighbouring nations, it was allowed to share its profits with them.

The Jews had been in the habit of taking *five per cent. per month*, as interest of money; even when they had landed security: they did so in the south of France, at Bourdeaux; they did so in the north of France, which afforded the pretext for calling this assembly. As no possible advantage to be made by money, could support this enormous per centage, the country felt the grievance; and the government issued an edict, suspending for one year all processes on contracts of this description.

On turning to the FRAGMENTS annexed to the last edition of CALMET's *Dictionary of the Bible*, No. LXXIX, it appears, that Indian interest does, on some occasions, admit of *five per cent. per month*: and from certain tribes "in times of calamity this rate is allowed: in times of prosperity it is criminal."—This is distinct from the idea of *compound* interest, which lexicographers give to the word *neshech*. This, we believe, is the only instance which can be quoted as a counter-part to the Jewish interest taken.

As to the determination of considering all Frenchmen as their brethren, and all who acknowledge one God as not idolators, therefore as entitled to share in Jewish affection;—the very consideration of the utter impolicy and even rudeness of answering these questions in the negative, might easily lead us to anticipate the affirmative answer of the council.

A considerable portion of the other contents of this volume, consists of the fulsome and indeed impious adulation of Bonaparte: passages expressly referred to the Messiah are applied to him; titles, proper to Divinity, are lavished on the absolutely Omnipotent Emperor; and hymns are composed and sung in his praise, which we regret that our limits forbid us to insert. If ever there was a people degraded by its flatteries, and abused, even to pity, by the praises it vomits, this

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council is the representative of that people. If Bonaparte can swallow, with complacency, the draught, at once luscious and nauseous, which these Hebrew French citizens have presented to him, it must be with the severest irony that some have affected to call him *THE GREAT*.

For these *cordials* we must refer to the volume; they sufficiently prove to us, that the Jewish nation has much to do ere it can render itself respectable: it is, at present, very far from being *regenerated*!

There are many curious circumstances incidentally included in these transactions, which we are compelled to pass without mention. We should have been glad had a work of equal authority been extant, on the subject of the general assembly of the Jews, said to have been held in Styria, about A. D. 1620—30. As the fact of that council having been held, or if it were held, of what passed in it, has been placed among apocryphal events, we cannot give it so much reality as to compare it with the present: we are, therefore, thankful for the appearance of the volume before us; and doubt not but the interest attached to the subject will secure to the ingenious, and we believe faithful, translator, an adequate reward for his labour and diligence.

The reflections to which this subject gives occasion are ecclesiastical and political. Will the Jews in the various dominions of the earth be induced to relinquish their expectation of Messiah Ben-David? We presume, they will not: the very dispersion of this people prevents them from being of one mind: and not till the time comes which is known only to the Supreme, will the purposes of their conservation be disclosed. Will they abandon, *in other countries*, their ideal superiority, and exaltation over the nations? Certainly not: the persuasion has the current of too many centuries in its favour. But in a political view, Buonaparte may answer no trifling purposes by patronizing the Jews. Cromwell gained something by favouring them, though not all he wanted; and Buonaparte is treading in his steps. If we might indulge conjecture as to his purposes, we should hint at supplies of money (without interest!) past, present, or to come;—at the mercantile agency of this people, among all the nations of the earth;—but, especially, at intelligence of

what is passing in other countries; an enormous and incalculable extent of the principle of *espionage*! The Grand Seigneur never was so well served as when his (unknown) agents were Jews, in every court of Europe: *they* knew that the fate of thousands of their brethren depended on the nod of a capricious tyrant: they laboured, therefore, diligently to render that nod favourable. When the reader has considered what we have said on the circumstances of Spain and Portugal, and the influence of opinion on political events; when he considers the immense advantage which a knowledge of the strength and weakness of *all* governments, derived from unsuspected, yet ever vigilant agents, would confer on an active character; when he looks back, to what *was*, in fact, the foundation of the extensive control exercised by the papal power; what *was* the rise and support of the influence enjoyed for a long while by the order of Jesus; and what may be accomplished by the same principle with the improvements of modern policy, he will see in the conduct of the Emperor and King, in the intended meeting of the GREAT SANHEDRIM in October next, and in the whole of Bonaparte's conduct with respect to the Jews, motives sufficient to actuate his policy, and more than sufficient to stimulate British vigilance to the utmost.

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*Voyages to Portugal, Spain, Sicily, Malta, Asia-Minor, Egypt, &c. &c. from 1796 to 1801. With an Historical Sketch and occasional Reflections, by Lieut. Francis Collins. pp. 324. Price 4s. Williams and Co. London, 1807.*

THE editor advises "critics of style, when perusing this Journal, to remember that they are reading the production of a Sailor:" we shall attend to his hint, and the *piety*, also, of the author shall contribute to screen him from censure. It often happens that individuals in middling classes of the sea service, see as much (or more) of a country, and its inhabitants, as superior officers do, and if they possess the spirit of observation, their information is no less interesting than useful. To the literati who sit at home in their arm chairs, travels like those before us though not exquisitely gratifying in point of style, are highly useful. Several traits of

human nature, in this volume, are striking. The author was wounded at the landing in Aboukir bay; by which accident we are deprived of his account of that very bold and fortunate event. The title sufficiently informs the reader of the countries visited by this writer, and we believe that his remarks are original, and not borrowed from the works of others.

The following is our Author's description of Malta.

We landed on a fine quay, and proceeded under an archway, through a narrow entrance, which introduced us to the foot of the leading streets, which lie though the city; the ascent is rather steep, and the pavement narrow, but on either hand there were several good streets, with a variety of shops, but in general confined. I continued to ascend the hill until near the summit, when a noble prospect began to open to view, and many objects excited attention: after viewing them, and gaining the extent of the town, another beautiful landscape opened on the sight, which, with the view of the harbour and shipping, and opposite villages, with a fine champagne country at the head of it, agreeably surprizes the mind, and renders Malta highly interesting, especially to a stranger.

The principal streets are regular, a few of them well paved; the houses are in general lofty, and being built of a white stone, peculiar to the island, have a noble appearance. The churches are remarkably well and elegantly built, and the handsome stone gives them an air of grandeur rarely seen in brick, and inferior stone buildings.

A principal church is called St. John's; this majestic building stands on an elevated situation, near the summit of the hill: it has an handsome and elegant appearance, and is more remarkable for its extent and uniformity, than for useless ornaments. The interior contains many superb embellishments, of all which the Mosaic work on the pavement is said to be the most admirable.

The inhabitants are Catholics; they are generally superstitious, but not so bigotted or revengeful as the inhabitants of various parts of the Continent. There is an openness and candour in the generality of the Maltese, which might be an example to many countries.

Speaking of Mormorice Bay, we have some observations on the worship practised by the Turks; as very few Christians can boast of having visited a Turkish Mosqué during worship, the description will probably be new to many of our readers.

I was favoured with an opportunity of entering the mosque on a particular day, when worship was performed by a crowded audience; the attendance was so full, that many knelt down in the outer court. At their entrance, after throwing off their slippers, they all fell on their knees, and after a short pause, and uttering something very fast, they joined the general chorus, which to me appeared thanksgiving. From an erect posture they often fell in a state of prostration, and kneeling, and after joining the general service again in these positions, would often pause, and appear in a mental prayer between, and then in a moment spring on their feet again, and join the chorus, which was sometimes so loud, that it became a shout. The leader's voice was heard distinctly during the more moderate exclamations, and all seemed to pay great attention to his manner, and to follow his motions with aptitude; and during the whole service, not one of them, that I could perceive, sat down. Their remarkable activity, in falling at once from their legs on their knees, and even to a state of prostration, and frequently rising without the assistance of their hands, excited my surprize. They in general appeared very attentive to the service they were engaged in, and their whole behaviour, in a false religion, was such as might form a lesson to many careless Christians, so called, who are to be found in every audience, slighting, and treating with indifference, the inestimable privilege of having instruction how to worship "God in spirit and in truth."

Our author speaks of the famous rock of Gibraltar, which we regret we have not farther room to give his description of, than merely to insert the following incident:

After a long, but on the whole not unpleasant passage, on the 20th of August, having been within sight of the rock several days, we again anchored in the Bay of Gibraltar. Our ship being much out of repair, and having been considerably affected during the few moderate gales we experienced in our passage from Egypt, we were anxious to proceed, in hopes of anchoring in old England, before the gales of the autumnal equinox rose the mountainous billows of the Bay of Biscay; but the wind blowing fresh from the westward, detained us here several days, and I took other opportunities of exploring this wonderful rock, and discovered that there were a company of pious soldiers, who shine as lights in this dark place, and give evidence, by their lives, of their separation from the world, and induce their very enemies to say, "there must be something good in these men."



*Anecdotes of Literature and scarce Books.*

By the Rev. W. Beloe, 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 900.  
Price 16s. Rivington, London, 1807.

By the favour of a valued correspondent, skilled in black-letter lore, our readers have been made acquainted in some degree, with the nature and character of the work before us. Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 85. A concise and general notice, therefore, of the contents of this volume, is all we intend at present.

Mr. B. taking advantage of his situation as librarian to the British Museum, wished to communicate information on the subject of the literary rarities contained in that noble repository. "The work commenced under the most favourable auspices:" but, undue confidence on the part of Mr. B., and unexpected knavery on the part of a *soi-disant* artist, falsified those auspices; and the sunshine which originally beamed on the undertaking terminated in a storm.

These volumes contain accounts of the most rare and curious books, which have come under the cognizance of the writer. The articles usually comprise the title, or title page, sometimes too, the close, of a book, with its date: and if there be any anecdote or other information attached to it, that also is introduced. The different prices for which copies of works uncommonly scarce have sold, the various learned men through whose hands they have passed, the notes, remarks, or memoranda, of such persons, are collected into a compendium of information and amusement. Extracts from the *uniques* are added; and many curious incidents are narrated. Mr. B. intended, we doubt not, to preserve some kind of order in his work, but all who have had any experience in compilations where *collecting* was the subject, must be well aware, that occasional breaches of such an intention are unavoidable.

A distinguished portion of these volumes contains the result of researches directed to the discovery and arrangement of the first editions of the *classics*; especially of those which having been carefully edited are considered as *prime* editions, (such an edition is called in technical language *editio princeps*.) Of these learned labours, a greater number are found to have been published in the infancy of the

VOL. II. [*Lit. Pan.* August, 1807.]

art of printing, than had been suspected: and these, many of them at least, are valuable, not merely as literary curiosities, but as containing variations of readings, and even of passages, derived from MSS. then extant. Our information amounts to certainty, that after the art of printing became the vehicle of communicating the treasures of literature, those MSS. to which they had been confined, were thought to be diminished in value by some of their possessors; and not a few of those that had been printed from, were thrown aside as of no further use. Hence they suffered under neglect, as well as accident; and carelessness augmented the injuries of time. Within these few years, the real value of such MSS. has been felt with great sensibility, and if we could recover some, which the elder printers copied or collated, their importance instead of being decreased, would be greatly augmented by that circumstance. This being hopeless, we look to the *faithful* and careful transcripts of them which the press issued as its masterpieces, and these now bear a value proportionate to their rarity and merit. We need not so much as attempt to prove how desirable are correct copies of classic authors: the very intelligence where such may be found, is no trifling service to literature, especially to future editors, whose skill may reap invaluable advantages from such information.

MS. copies of the Sacred Scriptures may be considered as having shared the fate of Classic MSS.: and the value of the early printed copies of these also, is enhanced by the loss of their originals.

Mr. B. has also discovered several editions of the Bible, or the New Testament, translated into English, not hitherto known: for this he is indebted to the valuable collection made by that well-informed and indefatigable antiquary Dr. Combe. We remark this with pleasure, because it proves the extent, the desire, and the influence of scriptural knowledge in those days; and it adds to the history of the gradual progress by which the reformation advanced.

It was but natural that the librarian to the British Museum should direct his attention to the many rare articles relating to our national history and manners which are found in that collection. Mr. B. accordingly, gratifies us with accounts of many which manifest the labour, and the

ingenuity, too, of some of our most popular writers, as well in poetry as in prose. Under this division are included editions of old plays, from the moralities of Johan Bale to those of Shakespeare and his contemporaries. From these we learn that the Theatre was a very favourite amusement among the less graver classes of the London citizens, and that the tricks of the town were as clever, systematic, and successful then as they are now. We do not perceive, though London was then so much smaller, that its vices were less, in proportion: or, that the "golden days of good Queen Bess," may justly arrogate any great superiority over those of the nineteenth century. Morals, however, apart, these "abstracts and brief chroniclers of the times," have marked men and manners with a dexterity and accuracy which is highly amusing. Mr. B. has ransacked the collections of the late Mr. Garrick, of Mr. Malone, Mr. Kemble, &c. in which he has detected many uncommonly curious articles.

Poetry, rough or smooth, songs serious or jocose, treatises on good husbandry, good housewifery, good horsemanship, on the pleasures of the chase, or whatever else the craft of authorship could devise in those days, share in this miscellaneous assemblage. And, indeed, so far as they contribute to a correct knowledge of the manners of the times, and to the general history of the human mind, they are fairly entitled to attention as being no less useful than curious.

The subjects allotted by Mr. B. to their respective divisions, might, each of them, justify a dissertation, but as we cannot extend our article to that length, we shall wish the industrious author health, spirits, and success in his undertaking, and shall only add a few extracts, which may exemplify the services derivable from such a magazine of literary intelligence.

The curious in books cannot be displeased with the following anecdotes, which serve to shew the progressive value of well chosen collections.

The Paris edition of Olivet's Cicero, on large paper, was bought at Dr. Mead's sale for fourteen guineas, but at Dr. Askew's it sold for 36l. 15s. It now adorns the splendid collection of the Duke of Grafton. At the Duke de la Valliere's sale it produced 1180 livres.

Luciani Opera. Edit. Princeps. 1496.—For this very rare book Dr. Askew only gave two guineas and a half. At Dr. Askew's sale, it produced 19l. 8s. 6d. It was bought by Mr. Aubery. At the Pinelli sale it only produced eight guineas and a half.

Ciceronis Epistolæ Familiares per Jenson. 1471.—Dr. Mead's copy of this book was purchased by Dr. Askew, for three guineas. At Dr. Askew's sale it produced 11l. 16s. It was bought for the British Museum.

Ciceronis Orationes. 1472.—Dr. Askew bought this book for 3l. 5s. At Dr. Askew's sale Dr. Hunter gave twelve pounds for it.

Auli Gellii Noctes Atticæ per Jenson. 1472.—Dr. Askew at Dr. Mead's sale bought this book for two guineas and a half. At Dr. Askew's sale it was purchased for the British Museum, for 11l. 10s. At the Pinelli sale, the Editio Princeps of Gellius sold for 58l. 16s.

Macrobii Opera, Editio Princeps. Vet. 1472.—Two guineas and a half was the price of this book, to Dr. Askew, at Dr. Mead's sale. At Dr. Askew's sale the British Museum could not obtain it for less than eight pounds. But this was exceedingly cheap, for at the Pinelli sale it was bought by Mr. Elmsly for 33l. 12s.

Justinus, Editio Princeps. Jenson. 1470.—Dr. Askew transferred this curious book from Dr. Mead's library to his own, for three guineas. At Askew's sale it was purchased for thirteen guineas. It is in the British Museum. Mr. Elmsly purchased a copy of this book at the Pinelli sale for 18l. 7s. 6d.

Lucanus, Editio Princeps, Rom. apud Sweinheym. 1469.—This very rare book was obtained by Dr. Askew, for six guineas and a half; but De Bure, at Askew's sale, was obliged to give sixteen pounds for it.

Silius Italicus, Editio Princeps. 1471.—Dr. Askew gave no more than three guineas for this curious book, which cost the British Museum; at the sale of Askew's books, no less than 13l. 2s. 6d. and this may be considered as a cheap purchase. It produced a far larger sum at the Pinelli sale, where Mr. Knight purchased it for 48l.

Froissart's Chronicle, Englished, by Bouchier.—Before the appearance of Col. Johnes's elegant Translation of Froissart, this by Lord Berners was the only one in English. It exhibits a memorable example of the progressive value of scarce books. A copy was purchased at Dr. Mead's sale, by Lord Berkely, for 21. 15s. The copy which is in the British Museum cost twelve guineas; and the last which I saw in a bookseller's shop was marked at sixteen guineas. A copy sold at Tutet's sale for 16l.

For a beautiful copy of Froissart on vellum, printed at Paris, by Eustace, 1514, in four volumes, folio, Colonel Johnes gave the

prodigious sum of 149l. 2s. It was purchased at the sale of the Parisian Library, and was there represented as an unique copy.

No larger prices were perhaps ever given for books than at the Parisian sale above-mentioned. I subjoin a few particulars. For a copy of the Latin Vulgate on vellum, printed at Venice by Jenson, 1476, Mr. Willett gave 59l. 17s. The Duke of Grafton gave 64l. 1s. for a copy of what is called Sextus the Fifth's Bible, on large paper. The same copy had before been sold for 50l. 8s. 4d. (1210 livres.) For the *Biblia Pauperum*, which is certainly a great typographical curiosity, Mr. Willett gave 51l. For a coloured copy of Sir Hans Sloane's Jamaica, 38l. 17s. was given. The Duke of Newcastle gave 147l. for a copy of *Traité des Arbres Fruitiérs*, par Duhamel du Monceau. Paris, 1768. 2 vol. 4to.

*Virgili Opera Venetiis*, Aldi 1501, on vellum. This is one of the most scarce books, and was purchased by Mr. White for 74l. 11s. It is in the possession of Earl Spencer.

*Ovidii Opera Venetiis*, Aldi 1502, 1503. 3 vol. on vellum. Bought by Earl Spencer for 63l.

Shakespeare.—Perhaps there is no book in the English language which has risen so rapidly in value as the first edition of the works of our great national poet.—I can remember a very fine copy to have been sold for five guineas. I could once have purchased a superb one for nine guineas. At the sale of Dr. Monro's books it was purchased for thirteen guineas; and two years since, I was present when thirty-six guineas were demanded for a copy. Vol. I p. 24.—37 *passim*.

*Egyptian Manuscript*. For the following account of the Coptic Manuscript, lately presented to the British Museum, I am indebted to my friend Mr. Combe.

This ancient Egyptian Manuscript on papyrus, was taken from a mummy at Thebes, and brought into England by William Hamilton, Esq. by whom it was presented to the British Museum.

The papyrus, before it was expanded in the manner in which it is now seen, was closely rolled up, the roll having a flattish appearance, as if it had been very considerably compressed on the sides.

The characters are those which were in common use among the Egyptians. They are evidently written from right to left a mode of writing which was remarked by Herodotus [lib. II. c. 36.] to prevail among that people. The Egyptians not only differed from the Greeks in this mode of writing, but they differed also in the mode of rolling their manuscripts; the Egyptians beginning their rolls from the left, and the Greeks from the right. In their different practices, however, both had the same object in contemplation, that

when a manuscript was unrolled, that part of it, which contained the beginning of the writing should first present itself.

It will be perceived that the manuscript is divided into five columns, the first of which is imperfect, and that each column is accompanied by a drawing, which represents one or more objects of Egyptian adoration.

The ink, which has retained its colour in a surprising manner, seems to be composed of lamp, or charcoal black, suspended in some animal matter. In some few parts, indeed, of the MS. the ink, at first sight, seems to have lost its blackness, but these passages, upon a close inspection, are found to have been originally written with red ink.

With respect to the instrument by which the letters were formed, there can be little doubt, but that it was a reed, and not a brush, it being a matter of great uncertainty, whether the Egyptians ever used the latter in their writings, although Count Caylus (*Recueil d'Antiquités*, tom. 5. p. 77.) is of opinion, that they employed it in their writings on cloth. Among the numerous paintings which yet adorn the walls of almost all the Temples in Upper Egypt, a remarkable figure has been more than once observed, which will serve to throw considerable light upon the present inquiry. This figure, says Ripaud, in his Report on the Antiquities of that part of the Country, (p. 42. 8vo. Eng. Edit.) is engaged in writing on a volumen or roll, with the calamus or pen made of a reed. To this circumstance may be added, the authority of Apuleius (*Metam. Lib. 1.*), a writer eminently learned in the manner and customs of the Egyptians:

Modo si papyrum, Ægyptiâ argutiâ  
Nilotici calami inscriptam non spreveris  
Inspicere.

It is worth while to remark, that every roll consisted of an indefinite number of sheets, which were fastened together by glue, care being taken always to place the best sheet of papyrus first, that which was next in superiority, second, and so on in gradation to the last, which was the worst sheet in the roll. *Proximarum semper, bonitatis diminutione ad deterrimas*. (Plin. Lib. XIII. c. 23.) This custom, mentioned by Pliny in the preceding passage, is confirmed in some measure by the roll before us, which, if held up to the light, will be perceived to have the first sheet composed of a much finer piece of papyrus than any of the succeeding sheets.

Before the expedition of the French into Egypt, no manuscripts of this kind had been ever noticed. They are unquestionably by far the most ancient manuscripts which have reached our times. The few which have been found have been observed to lie close to the embalmed figure, underneath the resin and bandages, which have been employed to

envelope the body. The mummies of distinguished persons, are said to be seldom without one of these rolls, and no mummy has been known to contain more than two. Their position is sometimes under the arms, sometimes between the thighs, and sometimes even in the hand of the deceased, which has been artificially made to enclose them. p. 57.

On occasion of a work composed of figures cut in wool, mentioned in p. 155, we are informed that it has been supposed,

That card-stamping gave birth to printing. In the 15th century, card-making employed a number of hands, not only in Venice, but in Germany, where they were made for exportation. From cutting on wood, and stamping cards, they proceeded to images, plain and coloured, and thence to Bible histories, such as this, which is believed to be a German, not a Haerlem work.

Printing in metal types produced first the fine Bible, from 1450 to 1452, and the Pope's Letters of Indulgence in 1454, by Fust and Gutenberg; in 1457, the Psalter, by Fust and Schoeffer, with wooden capitals.

No. 13, by Nathaniel Wood, in the Garrick collection, presents us with one of those exposures of popery to which the stage had been accustomed long before.

"A NEW ENTERLUDE, no lesse Wittie then Pleasant, entituled NEW CUSTOME devised of late, and for diverse causes nowe set forth. Never before this tyme imprinted. 1573. [In black letter.]

The Players names in this Enterlude be these :

The Prologue.

Perverse Doctrine....An olde Popish Priest.

Ignorance.....An other, but elder.

Newcustome.....A Minister.

Light of the Gospell..A Minister.

Hypocrisie.....An Olde Woman.

Creweltie.....A Ruffler.

Avarice.....A Ruffler.

Edification.....A Sage.

Assurance.....A Vertue.

Power may play this Enterlude.

- |     |                   |     |                       |
|-----|-------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| 1 { | Perverse Doetrine | 3 { | New Custome.          |
|     |                   |     | Avarice.              |
|     |                   |     | Assurance.            |
| 2 { | Ignorance         | 4 { | Light of the Gospell. |
|     | Hypocrisie        |     | Creweltie.            |
|     | and Edification   |     | Gods Felicitie.       |
|     |                   |     | The Prologue."        |

A very different subject, might prove equally interesting to our jolly ancestors.

"WINE, BEER, ALE, AND TOBACCO, CONTENDING FOR SUPERIORITY. A Dialogue.

Horat. Siccis omnia dera Deus proponit.

London. Printed by I. B. for John Grove, and are to be sold at his Shop betwixt S. Katharines Stairs and the Mill, next door to the Sign of the Ship. 1658."

The following are the Dramatis Personæ.

Wine.....A Gentleman.

Sugar.....His Page.

Beer.....A Citizen.

Nutmeg.....His Prentice.

Ale.....A Countryman.

Tost.....One of his rurall Servants.

Water.....A Parson.

Tobacco.....A swaggering Gentleman.

The following whimsical medley is introduced by way of song :

*Wine.*

I, jovial wine, exhilarate the heart.

*Beer.*

March beer is drink for a King.

*Ale.*

But ale, bonny ale, with spice and a tost,  
In the morning's a dainty thing.

*Chorus.*

Then let us be merry, wash sorrow away ;  
Wine, beer and ale shall be drunk to-day.

*Wine.*

I, generous wine, am for the court.

*Beer.*

The citie calls for beer.

*Ale.*

But ale, bonny ale, like a lord of the soyl,  
In the country shall domineer.

*Chorus.*

Then let us be merry, wash sorrow away ;  
Wine, beer and ale shall be drunk to-day.

From among the Old Songs we select the following.

Have pity, Griefe, I cannot pay  
The tribute which I owe thee, teares ;  
Alas, these fountaines are growne dry,  
And tis in vain to hope supply  
From others eyes, for each man beares  
Enough about him of his owne,  
To spend his stock of teares upon.  
Wooe then the heavens gentle love  
To melt a cloude for my reliefe,  
Or wooe the deepe, or wooe the grave,  
Wooe what thou wilt, so I may have  
Wherewith to pay my debt, for griefe  
Has rowd unless I quickly pay,  
To take both life and love away.

From the Rival Friends, by Pet. Hausted.

1632.

Comforts lasting, loves increasing,  
Like soft houres never ceasing,  
Plenties pleasure, peace complying,  
Without jarres or tongues envying,  
Hearts by holy union wedded,  
More than theirs by custome bedded,  
Fruitful issues, life so graced,  
Not by age to be defaced,



Budding as the year ensueh,  
Every spring another youth.  
All that thought can add beside,  
Crown this bridegroom and this bride.  
From the Broken Heart. 1633.

These volumes are also capable of other service; for instance:

It may perhaps be known to the reader, —but if not, we can assure him he has suffered no loss—what extensive annotations have been composed to restore a passage in Much ado about Nothing,—Act V. Scene I.

If such a one will smile and stroke his beard;  
In *Sorrow wag!* cry hem, when he should groan:—

*Sorrowing*—*Sorrow, wag!*—*Sorry wag!*—*Sorrow waggery*—and other ingenious variations have been recommended: but we think it not unlikely that the sense of the passage may be recovered by the help of a song of Robert Greene, given by Mr. Beloe, p. 191.

[By a Mother to her infant.]

Weepe not, my wanton, smile upon my knee,  
When thou art old there's grief enough for thee.

*Mother's wagge*, prettie boy,  
*Father's sorrow*, father's joy, &c.

It is evident, that "*Mother's wagge*," is synonymous with *Mother's delight*, or *favourite*, one on whom she bestows many tokens of fondness; therefore, the passage in Shakspeare may bear this sense: "If one who has suffered uncommon afflictions from adversity, one who by the hardships he is called to endure, appears to be the favourite of sorrow, "*sorrow's wagge*," will smile when he should weep, cry *hem!* in token of jollity, when he should groan," &c.

This differs from the original text only by the admission of a letter: *Sorrow wagge*—*Sorrow's wagge*. It has the advantage over what has hitherto been proposed, of affording some meaning.

The following information, if it might be depended on, is honourable to the literature of this country.

"After Mentz and Harlem, it (Printing) seems next of all to have been practised at Oxford: for by the care and at the charge of King Henry VI. and of Thomas Bouchier, then Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Robert Turner, Master of the robe, and William Caxton a merchant of London, were for that purpose sent to Harlem at the expense partly of the King and partly of the Archbishop,

who then (because these of Harlem were very careful of the secret) prevailed privately with one Frederick Corseles an under-workman for a sum of money to come over hither, so that at Oxford Printing was first practised in England, which was before there was any printing-press or printer in France, Italy, Venice, or Germany, except only Mentz, which claims seniority (in regard to printing) even of Harlem itself, calling herself *Urbem Moguntinam Artis Typographice primam*, though it is known to be otherwise, that City gaining that art by the brother of one of the workmen of Harlem, who had learned it at home of his brother, and after set up for himself at Mentz.

The Press at Oxford was at least ten years before there was any printing in Europe (except at Harlem and Mentz), where also it was but new born. The Press at Oxford was afterwards found inconvenient to be the only printing place of England, and being too far from London and the Sea: whereupon the King set up a Press at St. Albans, and another in Westminster Abbey, where they printed several books of Divinity and Physic; for the King, for reasons best known to himself and Council, permitted then no law-books to be printed, nor did any Printer exercise that art but only such as were the King's sworn servants: the King himself having the price and emolument for printing books."—Vol. II. pp. 359. 360.

*The Evidences of the Christian Religion*, by the Rt. Hon. Joseph Addison. With the Notes of the learned Gabriel Seigneux de Correvon, Counsellor of Lausanne, &c. &c. Translated by Richard Purdy, D. D. 8vo. pp. 560. Price 10s. 6d. Rivington's, London, 1807.

ADDISON is a name which stands high in British literature; and it ensures a more than ordinary attention from those who interest themselves in the promotion of liberal studies. We have no inducement when reporting on this writer's works, to advise caution in the perusal of them: even his lighter pieces partake of the general benevolence of his character, and his humour is at the same time entertaining and instructive. At the period when he wrote, he did no inconsiderable service to Christianity, by the publication of the work before us: and though we have seen, since his time, the same track pursued with equal zeal and more extensive knowledge, by the highly respectable Dr. Lardner, yet considered as a manual and a summary of

information, Addison's "Evidences" will always command respect. It was, therefore, a judicious choice which was made by M. Seigneux, when he fixed on this work as proper for revival, corroboration, and publication, at a time when Voltaire and his associates were labouring to undermine religion and civil society, by the same effort.

This worthy commentator has made great use of Dr. Lardner, and other of our writers, and we derive much pleasure from the importance attached on the other side of the channel to the labours of our countrymen. Dr. Purdy has thought, very properly, that some account of the author whose notes he was translating would be acceptable to his readers, and as it is not long we shall transcribe it.

Gabriel de Seigneux was descended from an ancient and noble family of the Pays de Vaud. He received the first part of his education in his native city of Lausanne, and having afterwards studied divinity at Geneva, he, in the year 1717, took the degree of Licentiate of Laws at Basle.—On his return to Lausanne he was immediately employed in various municipal offices. In 1723 he was elected into the senate, and in 1740 became Treasurer. In 1726, with the assistance of a liberal subscription, he was the founder of a charity school, in which 200 orphans received their education. In 1735, he married Julia de Loys, by whom he obtained the Lordship of *Correvon*, the name of which he ever after added to his family name.—He appears to have been indefatigable in his literary exertions. In 1725, with the assistance of Abr. Rochat, L. Bourquet, and others, he set on foot the publication of the *Bibliothèque Italique* which has been extended to 17 volumes. In the year 1732 he was elected a member of the British Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; and in 1743, became a member of the Academy of Belles Lettres of Marseilles.—He was likewise a member of the Oeconomical Society of Berne, and alternate President of the Oeconomical Society of Lausanne. He died in the year 1776.

The work is introduced with preliminary reflections, by M. Seigneux, which prove the writer to be a man of reflection and investigation, a firm friend to revelation, and not ashamed of the gospel of Christ.

The order adopted in this volume, is that of placing the additions and remarks after each section. On some particulars

of importance, these notes are extensive and contain much information. They may be perused with advantage, especially by younger readers, and by those who have not access to extensive libraries. Mr. Addison was not inclined to treat with severity, those ancient, but very questionable records, which former ages have handed down to us: his annotator occasionally differs from him on these articles, and without harshness or severity, very laudably declines from placing any dependance on them.

The question of oracles, and the share which evil spirits had in their predictions, is treated at great length: M. S. inclines to the opinion, that however most of them might be the result of human imposture, yet that some included diabolical agency. That oracles ceased on the prevalence of the gospel, is certain: but, supposing that to have been the sole cause of their cessation, the question of demoniacal agency in them is still left under considerable difficulties.

The rapid and almost inconceivably extensive spread of Christianity, is stated at some length; the least that results from this argument is, the worthlessness of that religion which was abandoned. The story of the miraculous deliverance of Aurelius's army by an abundant rain, is best referred to Providence; and we may conclude that each party, christian and heathen, would claim the honour, as both partook of the advantage, of this seasonable interposition. The destruction of Jerusalem, the calamities of the Jews, the impediments which counteracted Julian's design of rebuilding the temple, are narrated at large. The influence of this divine religion on the heart, is exemplified from sundry ancient writers; it might be added, that modern times are happily, very happily, not without witnesses to the same effects.

Lactantius paints in very lively colours the efficacy of the Gospel.—"Daily experience evinces the effect of the divine word upon the minds of men. Show me a man passionate, abusive, headstrong: by the help of God's word I will make him placid and meek as a lamb. Show me a sordid miser, and I will change him to a man of unbounded generosity. Such is the power of the Divine wisdom that at one stroke, if we may so speak, it always expels that folly which is the parent of vice."

No Christian is wicked, says Athenagoras,

unless he abjures or gives the lie to his profession. Or, as it is expressed by Minutius Felix:—"Your prisons overflow with criminals, but there are no Christians to be found in them except those whose only crime is their religion, or who have abandoned the faith."

Christianity produced among the heathen converts not only a dereliction of every vice, but, what is possibly still more, it led them to give up usages fully authorised by the laws of the land, by the universal practice of their countrymen, and, in some measure, by the climate.

Our commentator concludes his labours by the following remarks:

If all the arguments to be found in this volume prove to a demonstration the divinity of the Gospel, we may add also that there is no stronger evidence of the invincible power of these arguments, and of the reality of the miraculous facts which formed their basis, than the effects they produced, and the nature of the prepossessions they overcame. When we represent to ourselves the light in which, in times so well informed, a new religion would be regarded, which demanded the suppression of every other mode of worship, which made an attack upon every prejudice, and declared open war against every evil passion; which was not more indulgent to kings and their policy, than to the artifices of the priests, and the most specious systems of the philosophers; which annihilated all the gods, with those who officiated at their altars, and abolished even in the chosen nation, in the holy city, a magnificent form of worship that God himself had prescribed, the most splendid part of a divine institution so revered by the Jewish people.—When we represent to ourselves this new doctrine introducing, as the object of the most religious veneration, apparently an ordinary Jew, meanly born, treated as a rebel by the magistrates of his own country, and as such ignominiously put to death: when we hear this novel institution announced by twelve fishermen or publicans, who demand in its favour the confidence and the homage of the whole world. When we take into the account also the preaching of those unsearchable mysteries peculiar to Christianity, and of those precepts which enjoined the trying duties of absolute self-denial, forgiveness of enemies, and others of that description: under this view, it is impossible not to be struck with astonishment that such a system should have surmounted so many prejudices, so many interests, in arms against it, and opposing its establishment: that all the genius, the credit, the authority, all the efforts and persecutions that were employed at its first appearance and for several subsequent ages, could not prevent this

slighted, this despised religion, from rising superior to every other. Surely an imposture so unflattering, destitute of all succour, of all recommendation, from man, opposed to every worldly interest and desire, never could have triumphed over a system of delusion so long established, and so universally authorised, as that of Paganism.

Behold then not only the most splendid demonstration of the truth of Christianity, but also an incontrovertible evidence that this religion was supported by a Power which nothing on earth was able to resist. Had it been devised by man, it would have accommodated itself to the various passions and propensities that belong to our corrupt nature; but it erected its victorious standard, avowing open and unceasing hostility to all these low-born but formidable powers, and triumphantly proved its divine origin. In a word, it is the RELIGION OF GOD: and to Him be ascribed everlasting praise and adoration!

We observe that the translator has omitted several notes of M. Seigneux, which contained sentiments not perfectly indubitable, and others in some degree redundant, considering the state of knowledge in our country. We doubt not but these omissions are instances of judgment in the reverend Doctor, and that he is supported by cogent reasons. On the whole, we commend this volume as respectable, as containing much which is suitable to inquisitive minds, stated in a clear and perspicuous manner, and in a good style: and in this commendation we include the translation. It is, perhaps, inevitable, that later compositions should supersede former ones; but this is less likely to take place on subjects which admit of reference as well as reasoning, than on others which derive their chief recommendation from their coincidence with the taste of the times, or the fluctuations of fashion. To whatever degrees of refinement the present day has attained in the opinion of some, we should be sorry if the productions of Addison were liable to the imputation of being old-fashioned, or the theme of the present work to the charge of being trivial or unimportant.

*Thornton Abbey, a Series of Letters on Religious Subjects, 2 vols. sm. 8vo. Burditt.*

*A Religious Novel!* The author being a Christian has reclaimed his worldlings; being a Protestant has converted a family of Papists, Priest and all; being a Baptist has convinced them of the indispensable necessity of immersion!!!

*Coup-d'Œil autour de Moi.* A Glance round Me, by J. E. Barthelot. Paris, 1807. Desenne,

THE author informs us, in his preface, that his intention in publishing this work, is to point out the means of removing, or at least alleviating, numberless evils under which mankind suffer through voluntary blindness. These means, he maintains, are to be found in the choice of a proper station on the bustling scene of life, and in an unprejudiced examination of all the objects which surround us, whether living or inanimate. Thus shall we learn, says he, how to appreciate things according to their real intrinsic values, and if we cannot altogether divest ourselves of the imaginary, but painful, sensations they too often produce, we shall considerably diminish their poignancy.

These means, unfolded with perspicuity, evince in the author a thorough knowledge of the human heart, and a firm mind well prepared to meet the shocks of life: a mind that rises stronger from the blow, instead of sinking under it. An useful example this, could we but follow it!

This small work is divided into several chapters, from which we shall make a few extracts. Speaking of misanthropy, oftener a caprice than a vice, the author describes it thus:

Misanthropy arises only from too ardent a desire of general good, from a wish of seeing men better, and consequently happier; it is an irritable philanthropy.

The only way to live in peace on this miserable globe, says he elsewhere, is; *to bring the greatest circumspection in our intercourse with our fellow creatures, to frequent the good, to avoid the wicked, to expect no more from man than what his nature warrants, to keep always our soul unbiassed, to despise whatever can hurt us through our imagination only, to know mankind well, and consequently to forgive man every thing.*

Speaking of the fairest part of mankind, too frequently exposed in France to the unmanly sarcasms of the haughty lords of the creation, or the degrading praises of designing libertines, he says:

In considering mankind generally, it will be easily perceived that there is a balance of power between the two sexes: if man has a physical superiority over woman, she finds an ample compensation in her moral superiority:

her soft and tender voice is obeyed as well, and often much better, than the thundering imperious commands of her lord. Her fair hand, although apparently so weak, will hold the fiercest and most unruly man as securely as the strong gripe of Hercules.

Were women excluded, what would remain of all our enjoyment? What pleasure could we have without them, in our walks, in our public assemblies, in our societies, in our festivities? ..... It is only in the train of an amiable woman that cheerfulness, pleasure, and graces united, can be found: without her every thing becomes cold and insipid: her presence diffuses life and animation all around. Above all, her exquisite sensibility becomes a fruitful source of consolation to the unfortunate; she knows how to drop the alluring honey into the bitter cup of life: she alleviates our misfortunes when every thing else fails; her power in that respect is truly magical. When she comes, like the comforting spirit, to the victim of adversity, her sight gladdens at first his dreary abode, one of her glances infuses a new life into his withered soul, his pains are suspended, feelings long forgotten endear to him that existence which he considered as a burden, and a soft balmy sensation thrills through his whole frame.

We regret the impossibility of our making any extracts from the chapter on *religion*, which is too peculiarly adapted to France; and we are sorry so say, too exclusively lavish of praise on *that form of religion* which the French ruler has thought proper to establish. Excepting that partiality, which we must perhaps attribute to the influence of despotism, this small work is highly commendable. It blends the softest and finest feelings of our nature, with the stern dictates of stoicism: and though it be defective in a principal subject, which whoever looks around him attentively, would wish to inspect with diligence and accuracy, yet it discovers much acquaintance with the general principles of the human mind, and much address in directing some of the most perverse of them to better sentiments.

*The Rising Sun*, a Serio-Comic Romance, by Cervantes Hogg, F.S.M. 2 vols. sm. 8vo. Appleyards, London, 1807.

Abuse of the P— of W—, &c. in a vulgar style, and with truly vulgar frontispieces:—if we could believe the title page, the third edition.—But, no; we have a better opinion of the public. This *Rising Sun* must set in darkness.



*Travels in Scotland, by an unusual Route; with a Trip to the Orkneys and Hebrides, &c., by the Rev. James Hall, A. M. 2 vols. royal 8vo. Pp. 622. Price 18s. Johnson, London, 1807.*

Few books are so capable as that before us of justifying opposite opinions. If any should incline to describe it as a series of gossiping stories, collected for the sake of collecting, and told for the sake of telling, the volumes would furnish numerous extracts capable of vindicating such an opinion. Yet, if others should think more favourably of some things in them, and confess that the writer has picked up various articles of information, which have escaped more regular travellers; this also may be proved by selection from the work. We should have been glad had our judgment permitted us to commend without reserve; but this we cannot do; neither are we inclined to condemn without reserve; this were injustice. Therefore, remembering the injunction of the sagacious Don Quixote to the almost equally sagacious Sancho Pansa to take the merciful side of a question whenever he could, we shall suffer ourselves to be swayed by the authority of that renowned hero; and shall, accordingly, report rather favourably than unfavourably of the work before us.

If the author had submitted his manuscript to some judicious friend, his materials might have been selected into a volume wholly commendable: and what his work had lost in size, it would have gained in merit.

Mr. H. quitted Edinburgh for his Tour to the North in Spring, April 15, 1803: "resolved to travel the whole of the sea-coast of Scotland, as also the banks of her most eminent rivers, and, while he thus amused himself, to compare the local improvements, the notions, customs, and follies of the people, with what they are represented to have been in former times; with those existing at present in a sister kingdom; and to make, if I could, from the comparisons that might occur, some observations of a practical and useful nature."

Mr. H's intention, in short, was to inspect men and manners; and this he certainly accomplished with some toil, and at some expense and hazard. Whe-

ther he has wisely taken occasion to introduce the men and manners of other nations, which he did not visit, we do not determine: it would be harsh to deny travellers the advantages arising from a comparison of their observations with those of others: yet unless they be evidently to the point intended to be illustrated, the reader has a right to complain of being obliged to receive what he did not intend to purchase.

Mr. Hall, we believe, is a minister of the church of Scotland, and during his travels he experienced sundry advantages from the respect attached to that character. It appears, that he received his education at St. Andrews, and we not only freely forgive his extensive account of that university and its tutors, but confess our obligations to him for increasing our acquaintance with the worthy and eminent men attached to it.

The state of manners in the abodes of learning is always an interesting subject in itself, it is also of great consequence to the welfare of the state. We are far from thinking lightly of any change whether of fashions or of sentiments in these seminaries, since if it be for the better, the nation benefits greatly by the improvement of the most hopeful part of its population; or, if for the worse, the injury is not confined within the walls of such institutions.

Our author's report of the present state of St. Andrews is not very descriptive of a *lively* pursuit of learning in that university. He celebrates the ability, skill, and alacrity of *former* professors: the ancient renown of the university: the strict discipline which was once its boast: the correct observance of morality and religion: the plentiful supply of all the tables: the happy talents for conversation which distinguished several of the masters, especially "professor, afterwards principal Watson, and, in a style far superior to him, professor Wilkie, author of the *Epigoniad*;" who yet, "for a kind of dignified pleasantry, wit and manly sense, and observation on national affairs and the occurrences of the day, was inferior to principal Tulidolph." He describes the gymnastic exercises of the college, the contest among the archers for the prize of the silver arrow, in the last week of the month of March; with the dresses of these knights, and their armour bearers: not forgetting that favourite exercise, the

manly and invigorating game of golf; for which the links of St Andrews are thought to be the best field for a trial of skill in all Scotland. A contest for patronage, the policy of intrigue, and scrambling for places, has had, says our author, such an effect on the university, and particularly on the natural philosophy class, that it cannot escape the observation of any traveller; it being the common talk of St. Andrews, and of every company in which St. Andrews is mentioned.

In our last number, p. 788, we had occasion to expose the inhumanity of the Catholic Church, in several instances now suppressed: particularly a cruel custom respecting cats. We find that a custom equally barbarous is still maintained at St. Andrews, a seat of learning, and of authority! A university! We take this opportunity of loudly calling the attention of the public professors and of the rational and christian part of the inhabitants, to the suppression of such flagrant enormities.

Towards the end of every summer, the inhabitants here, and all around this part of the country, are in the habit of assembling to see what they term a cat race. The cat is enclosed in an old cask, which is suspended by a rope from the middle of a pole, each end of which is fixed at the top of two others. From this transverse beam, the cask is hung like a man from a gallows, and every person on horseback is at liberty, as he rides briskly below the cask, to reach up, and try to knock the end out of the cask in which the cat is, so as to make her fall down among the multitude; several thousands of whom are generally assembled to behold this savage spectacle. He who either kills the cat, or makes her fall among the people is said to gain the race. Nor is this all: the poor cat, which, like all others, generally lights on her feet, is chased, taken by the tail, and thrown up into the air, perhaps an hundred times, till she dies: and the poor animal, thus tost up into the air, glad, and yet afraid to light among so many people, some of whom she generally wounds with her claws in her fall, seems to afford the people of this place, forgetting that cats have feelings as well as themselves, a high degree of amusement.

Nor is their goose race, as they call it, less a mark of their inhumanity. The poor goose is hung by the feet from a gallows, similar to that from which the cat is suspended, and its neck being denuded of the feathers, and well soaped or greased, to make it slippery, the savages riding below it raise themselves from the horses as far as they can to get hold of the goose's head, which it naturally

raises up to avoid them. In this manner, while they ride under it, they try to get hold of its head; and he who pulls off the goose's head, is said to gain the race. To see the poor animal writhing its neck, and trying to avoid the savage hand that is about to pull off its head, seems to afford the people in this part of the country a high gratification. Pp. 165, 166.

This is certainly a remain of the barbarous ages: and something very like it is alluded to by Shakspeare in his reference to the torments of "a cat in a bottle." It is high time, that these, and all such savage amusements, were exploded from a civilized, a *Christian* and a *Protestant* community. What can be that principle in human nature which is capable of deriving delight from such spectacles?

At Cupar, Mr. H. found a gentleman who had assumed the clerical character, and fitted up a large room in his house for the *practise* of public worship; of which the *holy kiss* formed a part. "He had a large family, and among the rest three grown up elegant daughters, who attended regularly on Sunday, and were saluted by every one that sat near them." Did the sexes sit promiscuously?—

There is no want, it should appear, of this exercise of Holy St. Francis's *Christian Charity*, to fire the blood of our northern neighbours: for though public rebukes for fornication are now rare in Edinburgh and the adjacencies, where travellers usually penetrate, yet they are still continued in some places. The culprit who is to be publicly rebuked is seated, during the whole of divine service, on the *cutty stool*, which is a small gallery, painted black (as befits transgressors).

Some time ago, says Mr. Hall, the very worthy Mr. Hunter of Saline, a minister of great simplicity of manners, having occasion to rebuke a laird Halley, the laird induced the good-natured man, to promise that he would not, as is usual in such cases, mention the name of the woman, who was in truth the daughter of a strolling piper. He therefore addressed Mr. Halley standing on the cutty stool: "Mr. James Halley, you appear here before God and this congregation, to confess and declare your contrition for the heinous sin of fornication, wi—(but here recollecting his promise) I need na say wha wi—We a—a—ken wha wi." This extraordinary turn gave wing to the affair over all the country, far and near. The laird had

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wrapped himself up in two great coats; the one buttoned before, the other behind; with the neck turned up so as to conceal his face. "Ah! cried Mr. Hunter, weel ye may be ashamit. But turn about your face; I say, Mr. Halley, turn about your face." The laird turned himself about; but still presented a back. "Oho," says Mr. Hunter, "you're a' back, are ye? Gin ye had been a' back, ye had na been there."

We have heard in Scotland other merry stories, and from Divines too, on this subject; the serious consideration attending this discipline is, that the dread of it produced many infanticides; hence it is now usually compounded for by a fine.

On occasion of his visit to Abernethy, Mr. H. gives an account of the Seceders, and other religious sects in Scotland: at Newburgh, of the Bereans: [at Dundee, of the Glassites]: at Perth, he mentions the universal smattering, and often more than a smattering, of Latin: and states the causes of it; not forgetting to describe the *extreme* to which the Perthians were seduced by Tom Paine, from religious fervour to absolute irreligion: "They cracked jockes, sang songs, drank whisky, danced *promisky*, and sauntered about the inches (public walks) on *Sundays*, even in the time of divine service."—"They are now," says he, "verging like their neighbours throughout Christendom, not to the millenium, but to the age of *indifference*."

We hope, nevertheless, that it is not true that "the sabbath, as is too often the case in many parts of England as well as in other parts of Europe, is beginning in Scotland to be the most debauched and worst spent day in the week; and instead of being, as it sometimes is, called the Lord's day, perhaps should be named the Devil's day." This is a serious accusation, not to be fully admitted, without repeated evidence. Yet Mr. H. says in p. 466, "Religion has of late become a mere farce in Scotland: how can it be otherwise, if the clergy set the example?—The established clergy, on many occasions, are not so attentive to their duty as they ought to be."

Mr. H. describes Aberdeen as flourishing:

There is perhaps no city in Britain where more spirited improvements are going on, than at Aberdeen, and no place in Europe, where, in the course of the last fifty years, a greater revolution in general has taken place

in the people's notions, customs, manners, &c. for the better. In short, the very lowest classes of the people are become much more enlightened than they were.....there are as well bred, as well dressed, and as polite people at Aberdeen, as any where in Britain..... certain it is, that an acre of land in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen fetches near double the rent to the proprietor, than an acre does in the neighbourhood of London; and being forced by manure from the city, produces equally good crops.

Our author adverts to the poor's rate, as the cause of this lower rate of rent near London.

Some of our readers may take advantage of a hint let fall by Mr. H., who says,

From the bark of the alder, or arn tree, as the common people call it, the juice of rag-weed, and a few other productions of the country, the women in the interior, even at this day, as has been done in all ages, produce in their tartans, &c. as various and vivid colours as the dyers in England can do with their foreign drugs; and, however much the tanners may call the fact in question, the bark of the alder, and that of the birch tree, contains an excellent tawn: and the country people, many of whom make their own shoes, to avoid the tax on leather, privately tawn hides with these barks.

Mr. H. speaks very favourably of the effects produced by the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in the Highlands." "In every glen and sequestered place, at a distance from the parochial school, there is generally a school of this kind, and many, who are making a figure both in the army and navy, and particularly who bled on the banks of the Nile, have been educated at these schools. Another cause of knowledge is the royal bounty of £1,000 *per annum* given by his Majesty to catechists and preachers, who go from house to house instructing and catechising the people." Ghosts still retain a place in Highland belief. The churches are troubled with dogs, to which *some* attention is paid, by pulling them out "with a kind of long handled forceps:" they are also filthy with the dung of cows, calves, sheep, swine, &c. which lodge in them all night, to which *no* attention is paid, as it seems.—"In going to a kind of pew, I went over the feet, and positively in one place up to the calves of my legs in cow-dung." Mr. H. should, by way of example, have tipped the long-forceps-men, half a crown, for the purchase and exercise of birch-brooms.

"The volunteers in the Highlands are a noble sight; and it gave me much pleasure to find, in almost every parish, hundreds of stout, hardy men, both old and young, not only well acquainted with military duty, but determined to defend, not only the Northern, but the Southern parts of Britain."

Of Inverness, Mr. H. says, "there is scarcely an article, good, bad, or indifferent, to be found in London, but is found here also, excepting watchmen and patrols, of which, fortunately, there is no need." He speaks only *hopefully*, as to the effects of the Caledonian canal in preventing emigration. "There are not manufactures in the north to employ a twentieth part of the hands that are idle, even if the genius and habits of the Highlanders inclined them to manufactures."

In the Orkneys our traveller found "as fashionable and as well dressed people as any in the capital of the kingdom: for, it seems, there are dolls or figures both of men and women, sent here frequently from London, that the milliners, mantua makers and tailors, may see the newest fashions:" for one of these, "pointing out the reigning fashion at London the week before, the price was half a guinea."

"The better sort of people in the Orkneys seem to live comfortably. I am afraid, that the common people do not." "I found here a number of weavers employed by the Glasgow manufacturers; and two Miss Sinclairs employing near 100 girls in the manufacture of plait and straw hats, to be made up into bonnets for the London market."

"The most curious remains of the Norwegian government in the Orkneys are the *Udwallers*, whose landed possessions are allodial, and which, like the territorial estates in Norway, are redeemable on paying the price for which they are mortgaged to the next of kin, as was the case among the Jews under the Mosaic law. Dr. Barry does not give any satisfactory account of the present state of these people. By my information, there appears to be still a greater number of *Udwallers* than he states: not a few of them were pointed out to me at the fair. They appeared to me to be a poor and dispirited class of men. I was told that they were very indolent, and that it would be better for some of them that they had no estates at all, as trusting to these small and insignificant properties, they were apt to neglect productive industry."

Mr. H. afterwards met with a fur-

ther account of these people at Edinburgh.

A colony of Danes, who more than a hundred years ago were driven on the Fife shore, in an open boat, may form no unsuitable companion to this account of the Norwegian descendants.

Having been allowed a small portion of ground by the Earl of Wemyss, the lord of the soil, they built huts about the harbour where they landed, and became fishers, a rude and simple people, who never intermingle with their neighbours, but associate with each other. . . . There is another colony of Danes in the marshy grounds on the sea side, in the parish of Leuchars, between the mouths of the Tay and the Eden. This colony is on a greater scale, scattered over a wide and poor tract of land in separate hamlets or huts constructed of earth and stones, with a small garden, and a few acres of arable land to each. They retain the simplicity, the modesty, and the innocence of uncorrupted nature. When any of their neighbours among the Fijans, happen to go among them, and call at their houses, they take it as a compliment, and do every thing in their power to testify their good will. This race of mortals is said to have scarcely any other ideas, or words to express any ideas, besides those relating to their own condition and occupations. Though they suffered the ministers of the parish to come to their houses and baptize their children, or perform the ceremony of marriage, it was not till very lately that any of them could be persuaded to go to the Kirk. . . . They would not have had the smallest idea of what the minister was discoursing about if they had gone to hear a sermon. The late amiable, polite, and accomplished Dr. Spens, the translator of Plato, their minister, was the first among their spiritual instructors who was able to communicate to their gross and contracted minds any tolerable notion of either natural or revealed religion. Dr. Spens, proceeding from objects and ideas that were familiar to their minds to others with which they were unacquainted, but to which those familiar ideas bore some resemblance or analogy, succeeded in communicating some notion of a creator, a redeemer, and a future judgment. The obstacles he had to encounter in this pious and laudable work, and the means by which he surmounted them, was a subject of philosophical speculation to the worthy and ingenious doctor, who would sometimes amuse his friends with an account of both.

Mr. Hall communicates an account of the Shetland Islands, received by him from the minister of a parish there. It is well entitled to attention. Our traveller

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afterwards visited the Hebrides, in which he commends the construction of the houses, but not the frugality of their constructors. He commends also the dexterity of the inhabitants in seal fishery, and their activity in burning kelp. "The chief families who used to send their sons to France for education, now send them to the Scotch universities, and then, as pupils, to the most renowned farmers in the south of Scotland, or the north of England.....sometimes the eldest daughters are sent for a year or two to Edinburgh, and, when they return home, instruct their younger sisters in the accomplishments which they have learnt, such as music, drawing, and making up gowns and caps." "The labouring people in the Hebrides, are called *Scallags*.—The state of our negroes is paradise compared with that of a *Scallag*." Mr. H. resumes this subject, in p. 613, with some very afflicting particulars.

At Glasgow Mr. H. met with a striking mixture of religion and profaneness; one side of a street resounding with psalm-singing and prayers, the other with blasphemy and obscenity. There are, it seems, near 100 praying societies, each consisting of about 30 members, who meet weekly, and once a month meet each other by deputy. Their funds contribute to the expenses of the sick and the poor: and proper deputies visit members in sickness, &c. Some of the sects here have adopted *uniforms*. "So that it is probable, as the quaker is known by his broad brimmed hat, and his lady by her plain grey bonnet, the Davidalites, the Unitarians, the Antitrinitarians, the Haldanites, the Universal Redemptionists, &c. will all be known, on Sunday, and perhaps on other days, by the uniform and badges of their peculiar sect." This may have its use: but we hope proper care will be taken to guard against false biethren, and that none who profane the costume of the corps, be allowed to wear it. We are, however, extremely sorry to peruse Mr. H.'s account of the effect of flourishing manufactures and high wages on the manners of the common people: "owing to the mixture of the sexes at the manufactories, infant prostitution is, it seems, not uncommon:"—and public decency has been outraged in such a scandalous manner, that petitions from the inhabitants who lived near the green,

induced the magistrates to remove the seats, cut down the trees, &c. if possible to diminish the offences to which they had contributed; a heavy reproach this on the *professing* city of Glasgow!

Our readers may now form a tolerably correct notion of the miscellaneous nature of this reverend gentleman's performance. He has certainly, as he intended, seen much of men and manners. Scotland it seems exhibits, go as far north as we please, a mixture of good and evil, of advantage and injury, flowing from the same causes, and participated by all states and degrees of persons. The rudenesses of savage life appear to be diminished, and the enjoyments of refinement to be diffused by commerce, and intercourse with distant provinces: yet commerce brings many evils in its train, and intercourse with distant provinces adds little to the content and affections of life. The character of individuals is not changed, though it may sometimes be controuled by refinements of society: nevertheless, a state of society which is *capable* of superior advantages, is not to be rejected because some abuse it; nor should we spurn at blessings offered to our acceptance, because others pervert theirs to their own detriment, or take occasion from them to accumulate injury upon injury, and guilt upon guilt.

Certain articles of Natural History collected by Mr. H. deserve attention: some of them may appear in our Excerpta. Of the plates and the *subjects* of them, the less that is said the better.

*Discourses on the Management of Infants, and the Treatment of their Diseases; written in a plain and familiar Style, to render them intelligible and useful to all Mothers. By John Herdman, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; of the Medical Society, Edinburgh; and one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary. London, 1807. 8vo. pp. 300. Price 6s.*

This work consists of two discourses—on the management of children,—and on their diseases. It is undoubtedly of great importance to adapt discourses to the capacity of those for whose use and consideration they were designed: but it may admit of some doubt whether the author, who descends from reasoning and

argument to colloquial discourse, prattle, and chit-chat, will succeed in making a useful or a lasting impression. The language of this volume is (to use the author's word) *familiar* enough:—had Shakspeare's Polonius been his monitor, he would have whispered in his ear, "Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar."

Surely it could not be thought necessary in order to render these discourses intelligible, that the pronoun personal be repeated ten times in every page: or that antithetical changes should be rung upon every sentence, as *e. g.*

Now I am aware that *you* will think all this ridiculous and absurd, and that there is nothing wrong in the management of *your* infants. But why do *you* think so? Have *you* considered the subjects or enquired into it? Or do *you* not rather take the whole for granted, and suppose that the treatment of *your* infants is right, because it is generally employed, and because *you* are accustomed to it? *You* see *their* tortures, and *you* hear *their* cries; *you* see *their* diseases, and *you* see *their* death; yet *you* know not the causes thereof. *You* have all the feelings of a mother, yet often and often, do these very feelings prompt *you* to measures which produce the very effects, *you* would most anxiously remove. P. 28.

The author is desirous to banish from the treatment of infants some of those customs which have prevailed from time immemorial; on the ground of their not being sanctioned by reason, nor countenanced by the example of the animal creation, generally, which under the denomination of instinct he considers as an unerring rule. The first objection (which by the way does not make its appearance till the end of a conversational discourse of 30 pages) is to the practice of cleansing the skin of the infant soon after birth. This Dr. H. contends is wholly unnecessary. This adhesive matter, he says, was designed as a covering and ought not to be removed. He wishes it to remain until it "forms a crust and gradually scales off," when the doctor adds, it "leaves the infant's skin [*heal*] and healthful." p. 33.

What the nurses, whose qualifications Dr. H. has previously attacked with no small degree of force, will say to this, can not perhaps be readily conjectured: but surely the author has forsaken his own principle of argument on this occa-

sion, or has forgotten that instinct itself, to which he so often directs the attention of mothers, prompts animals of every description to perform that very office for their young, which he here declares to be prejudicial? Nor can the author's arguments respecting the protection afforded by this "natural covering" be admitted, unless he would contend for the propriety of rearing infants without any other clothing.

The author refers to the example of oriental nations for proof of the rapid advances towards maturity, which are there conspicuous in the human species: but he seems unaccountably to overlook the influence of climate as well as the mischiefs often resulting from the negligence with which children are suffered in savage hordes to follow what Dr. H. is pleased to term the dictates of Instinct.

There is little of utility and less of novelty in the author's remarks on the diseases to which children are more particularly liable: nor is there any attempt at systematic arrangement of those diseases, nor even a table of contents.

In this part of the work, the same neglect of literature is throughout so glaring, that the reviewer is compelled to complain—not from fastidiousness, but from a regard to the general dignity of literature. Nor does the selection of quotations contribute in any degree to disarm criticism of its unwilling but just severity. On the author's ardent zeal to "do away the hurtful operation of temperature, of physic, and of food, and of every thing else" (p. 25, 2d part), he has ventured upon certain extracts from certain writers, who are not more honoured by the quotation than he himself is, by placing before the eyes of the Duchess of Northumberland (to whom the book is dedicated) such expressions as the following, "if a spot appear on the skin, the child must have *his guts scoured out* to make the offensive pimple vanish," and to sweeten his blood, as the mothers call it." And is it to afford this happy facility of making medical discourses intelligible, that universities were established, and scientific corporations enfranchised? Is it on this account that the London college boasts for its members a pre-eminence above all other medical foundations? Will not the cause of science lose as much by the employment

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of such means (we do not say such instruments) as it can possibly gain, by all the converts among mothers and nurses which Dr. Herdman's plain and familiar discourses shall be able to influence? In a word, all which has been advanced in this book, might have been comprised in about a dozen pages: and then it would have been much better expressed than it is now.

*The Mountain Bard*; consisting of Ballads and Songs, founded on Facts and legendary Tales. By James Hogg, the Ettric Shepherd. 8vo. pp. 233. Price 6s. Edinburgh, Constable; London, Murray, 1807.

*POETA nascitur non fit*, says the adage; and what was true anciently is true still. Education may improve natural talent, or may direct it into an advantageous course, but it will not create talent where it is not. Inborn genius, is restricted neither to time nor place, but may as well visit our land or age, as any other. We cannot believe that Nature is exhausted, nor will it ever be truly said, that there remains no further originality of character, or of ability for her to bestow. But, though one be born a poet, it is certainly possible, that however some few may be acquainted with his gift, it may be lost to the public. What proportion even of amateurs can take the necessary steps to be gratified by it?

The noble art of printing removes this difficulty; and ushers a bard whom it condescends to befriend, if not always to immortal fame, yet sometimes into very good company, with little trouble to himself, though with some uncertainty as to the permanence of his situation.

The poems before us are the productions of a really shepherd swain, doomed, according to all appearance, to have passed his life unknowing and unknown, except by those to whom he was the immediate servant. His own history is as curious and interesting as any part of the volume. His father, he tells us, was a shepherd, married, became a dealer in sheep, suffered under the knavery of his principal debtor, and was turned out of house and home when our bard was only six years of age. To the friendless every service is of importance. A gentleman gave his father a

situation, which being close to the school house was favourable to the acquisition of some knowledge by his children. But, at seven years of age young Hogg was sent to service, where he herded a few cows. A few lessons more completed his reading: writing he acquired by his own industry. At the age of fifteen he had served a dozen masters. He gradually rose from herding cows to the superior station of tending sheep; he maintained a good character, read his bible, learned the psalms by heart, carried every little pittance of his wages to his parents; yet saved five shillings to procure an old violin, and being lodged in stables and cow-houses disturbed nobody but himself. Occasionally he read a book, as chance threw it in his way, and occasionally he studied a newspaper—entirely; politics, advertisements, and Poets' Corner.

He tried his skill in writing verse, in the year 1793: but the first thing which he calls his own was an *Address to the Duke of Buccleugh, in beha'f'o' myself, an' ither poor folk*; 1794. The same year produced a couple of political songs. Since that period he has continued to write; and from his accumulations the present are a selection. "My manner of composing poetry," says Mr. H. "is singular. Let the piece be of what length it will, I compose and correct it wholly in my mind, ere ever I put pen to paper, when I write it down as fast as A. B. C. When once it is written it remains in that state." Mr. H. relates other occurrences of his poetical history, his vanity in having a poem or two, written from memory, printed at Edinburgh, though he knew no more about publishing than the man in the moon. "*The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border* led him to choose a number of traditional facts, and set about imitating the different manners of the ancients."

The major part of the poems in this volume, consists of these imitations: they are mostly of a gloomy cast; they contain striking imagery, and are calculated to impress the mind by force and power, not by sweetness or elegance. Such is unquestionably, the progress of Poesy; strength first, delicacy afterwards; the fancy is long roused and agitated, before it seeks refinement. Hence the songs of rude nations and individuals are vigorous, alert, impressive, almost violent; those

of more polished times and persons are reflective, sedate, and beautiful.

Mr. H. however did not neglect his proper business: he gained two prizes from the Highland Society, for Essays connected with the rearing and management of sheep. He intended to have settled in the Highlands, but was disappointed, and is now, we hope comfortably, established at Mitchell Slack, whence he dates his letters, Nov. 1806.

The terrors of mountain scenery, the often-related stories of predatory exploits by the savage borderers, are well calculated to impress a youthful mind which has a turn for poetry. Rumours of witchcraft and incantations, ghosts and apparitions, are among the *quidlibet audendi*, which are of sufficient authority for the muse. It appears, also, that Ettrick forest was a scene of persecution on a religious account:—so that all things taken together, we have no cause to wonder that the deaths of Scottish heroes (or reprove from death by marriage with the adversary's daughter), that heroes perishing in the forest, that kine taken and recovered, &c., should be the principal subjects of Mr. H's Songs. They have, also, reference to sundry local superstitions, some of which are amusing enough. These ballads are composed with spirit; nor are they deficient in versification and rhythm; they are simple, but they are impressive. Their length forbids us from selecting our specimen from among them. We shall therefore transcribe a loyal song, which derives an additional interest from the present circumstances of public affairs, to which loyalty is altogether *à propos*.

DONALD MACDONALD.

Tune—*Wood and Married an' a*.

My name it is Donald Macdonald,  
I live in the highlands sae grand;  
I've followed our banner, an' will do,  
Wherever my maker has land.

When rankit among the blue bonnets,  
Nae danger can fear me awa',  
I ken that my brethren around me  
Are either to conquer or fa'—

Brogs an' brochen an' a',  
Brochen an' brogs an' a',  
An isna the laddie weel aff  
Wha has brogs an' brochen an' a'.

Short syne we war wonderfu' canty,  
Our friends an' our country to see,  
But since the proud Consul's grown vauntty,  
We'll meet him by land or by sea.

Wherever a clan is disloyal,  
Wherever our king has a foe,  
He'll quickly see Donald Macdonald  
Wi' his Highlanders all in a row.—  
Guns an' pistols an' a',  
Pistols an' guns an' a';  
He'll quickly see Donald Macdonald  
Wi' guns and pistols an' a'.

What though we befriendit young Charlie?  
To tell it I dinna think shame;  
Poor lad! he came to us but barely,  
An' reckoned our mountains his name:  
'Tis true that our reason forbade us,  
But tenderness carried the day;  
Had Geordie come friendless amang us,  
Wi' him we had a' gane away.—  
Sword an' buckler an' a',  
Buckler an' sword an' a';  
For George we'll encounter the devil,  
Wi' sword an' buckler an' a'.

An' O I wad eagerly press him  
The keys of the East to retain;  
For should he gi'e up the possession,  
We'll soon ha'e to force them again;  
Than yield up an inch wi' dishonour,  
Though it war my finishin' blow,  
He ay may depend on Macdonald,  
Wi' his Highlandmen all in a row.—  
Knees an' elbows an' a',  
Elbows an' knees an' a';  
Depend upon Donald Macdonald,  
His knees an' elbows an' a'.

If Bonapart land at Fort William,  
Auld Europe nae langer shall grane;  
I laugh, whan I think how we'll gall him  
Wi' bullet, wi steel, an' wi stane;  
Wi' rocks o' the Nevis an' Gairry,  
We'll rattle him aff frae our shore;  
Or lull him asleep in a cairney,  
An' sing him—*Lochaber no more!*  
Stanes an' bullets an' a',  
Bullets an' stanes an' a';  
We'll finish the Corsican callan',  
Wi stanes an' bullets an' a'.

The Gordon is gude in a hurry;  
An' Campbell is steel to the bane;  
An' Grant, an' Mackenzie, an' Murray,  
An' Cameron will huckle to nane.  
The Stuart are sturdy an' wanne,  
An' sae is Macleod an' Mackay;  
An' I, their gude-brother Macdonald  
Sal never be last i the fray.—  
Brogs an' brochen an' a',  
Brochen an' brogs an' a';  
An' up wi' the bonny blue bonnet,  
The Kilt, an' the feather, an' a'.



*Essays to do Good*; addressed to all Christians whether in public or private Capacities. By the late Cotton Mather, D. D. F. R. S. A new Edition improved. By George Burder: 12mo. Price 2s. 6d. pp. 184. For the Editor, Williams and Co. London, 1807.

THE title of this little volume is prepossessing: that critic must be unreasonably severe, or incurably morose who does not welcome a book which professes to be a directory in the art and practice of beneficence. Dr. Mather was an eminent minister in America, in puritanical times, and the original edition, which we remember to have seen, had pretty strong marks of its origin, in phraseology, and allusion. But, what then? were there no instances in which those times might give advice, and set example, too, to the present?

We acknowledge, with the sincerest pleasure, that the times in which we live have manifested the most honourable zeal in attempts to do good: many of the proposals suggested in this work have been already acted on, and much good has been done by their means. There is scarcely a calamity of magnitude sufficient to affect the public mind, which has not been made the subject of some institution for its relief, if not for its removal. But much remains to be done; and when we reflect attentively on the numerous modes in which evil afflicts us, on the different kinds of evil which embarrass and molest mankind, on the peculiar evils attached to persons, places, and things, to habits, constitutions, and situations in life, we may readily assure ourselves that the effectual correction and removal of evils is an undertaking which benevolence will not consider as complete. Effectually to counteract evil, we must be forward in doing good; we must also persevere; if defeated, we must return to the charge, and, with the characteristic firmness of our country, we must shew that we know how to rally, and are ready by fresh exertions to regain the ground we have lost.

Influenced by these, or similar considerations, the pious Dr. treats—on the great need there is for doing good, on the excellency of well doing, on seeking op-

portunities to do good, beginning with ourselves in personal piety, extending our good will and endeavours to our children, our servants, our neighbours, and the public. The Dr. proposes associations of families, of young men, for the purpose of doing good. He gives directions to ministers, to school-masters, to magistrates, physicians, rich men, ladies, and lawyers, in this desirable art. He proposes the institution of societies for reformation of manners, and mentions many good things as desirable, which perhaps some would hardly think were attainable.

It would be a piece of excellent wisdom in a man, to make the interest which he has in the good opinion and affection of any individuals, an advantage for doing good to them. He that has a friend will shew himself friendly indeed, if he think "Such a one loves me, and will hearken to me; to what good shall I take advantage from hence to persuade him?"

This will take place more particularly where the endearing ties of natural affection give us an interest. Let us call over our several relations, and let us devise something that may be called heretical goodness, in our discharging them. Why should we not, at least once or twice a week, make this *relative goodness* the subject of our inquiries and of our purposes? Especially, let us begin with *domestic relations*, and "provide for those of our own house," lest we deny some glorious rules and hopes of the christian faith, by our negligence. . . . .

Good laws are important engines to prevent much evil; indeed, they reach none without doing some good to them: all, therefore, who have any concern in the legislation, should be active in promoting such laws as may prove of permanent advantage. The representatives of a people, will do well to enquire, "What is there still defective in our laws, leaving the iniquities or the necessities of men unprovided against?" and "What further laws may be proposed, to advance the reign of righteousness and holiness?" There have been laws (and sometimes none of the best), which have rendered the names of their authors immortal: but the remembrance of "the man who first proposed a good law," is far more honourable than a statue erected to his memory. But, sirs, if your fellow men forget such an action, it will not fail of a recompence in God's remembrance, or your own. You know whose prayer it was—"Think upon me, my God, for good, according to all that I have done for this people." . . . .

I will conclude this proposal by reciting these *Points of Consideration*, which may

be read to societies, at their meetings from time to time, with a proper pause after each of them, that any member may offer what he pleases upon it.

1. Is there any remarkable disorder in the place, which requires our endeavours for the suppression of it? and, in what good, fair, likely way may we attempt it?

2. Is there any particular person, whose disorderly behaviour may be so scandalous, that it may be proper to send him our charitable admonition? or, Are there any contending persons whom we should exhort to quench their contentions?

3. Is there any particular service to the interests of religion, which we may conveniently request our ministers to take notice of?

4. Is there any thing which we may do well to mention and recommend to the magistrates, for the further promotion of good order?

5. Is there any sort of officers among us who are so unmindful of their duty, that we may properly remind them of it?

6. Can any further methods be devised that ignorance and wickedness may be chased from our people in general; and that domestic piety, in particular, may flourish among them?

7. Is there any instance of oppression or fraudulence, in the dealings of any sort of people, which may call for our efforts to prevent it in future?

8. Is there any matter to be humbly recommended to the legislative power, to be enacted into a law for the public benefit?

9. Do we know of any person languishing under heavy affliction, and what can we do for the succour of that afflicted neighbour?

10. Has any person a proposal to make, for the further advantage, assistance, and usefulness of this society?

Reader—"Look now towards heaven, and tell the stars, if thou be able to number them;" yea, tell first the leaves of a Herynian forest, and the drops of the Atlantic ocean—then tell how many good things may be done by societies of good men, having such points of consideration before them.

And yet, after all, when such societies have done all the good they can, and nothing but good, and walk on in a more unspotted brightness than that of the moon in heaven, let them expect to be maligned and libelled as "a set of scoundrels who are maintained by lying, serve God for unrighteous gain, ferret [out] whores for subsistence, and are not more zealous against immorality in their informations, than for it in their own practice; avoiding no sin in themselves, and suffering none in other people." I suppose that they who publish their censures on "The manners of the age" will thus express their malignity, because they have done so. Sirs! "add to your faith, courage," and be armed for such a trial of it.

*The Complete Grazier*; or, Farmer and Cattle-Dealer's Assistant, &c. By a Lincolnshire Grazier. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 500. Price 18s. Crosby, London, 1807.

AGRICULTURE is, undoubtedly, of the first importance when the food of man is in question; but grazing in a civilized country is so intimately connected with agriculture, that, if it be not a part of the same system, they may be considered as systems mutually assistant to each other. Where a farm is destitute of a sufficient number of cattle, &c. the land will speedily suffer under the deterioration resulting from crops too frequently repeated, without receiving the necessary enrichments to compensate for the drain which it has sustained: and, that grazing is dependent on agriculture, needs no other proof, than the common reflection, that all living animals are indebted to the general mother, earth, for their support. We therefore do not wonder that this volume professing to comprise the opinions of very eminent men in the farming and grazing lines of study, should have been favourably received by the public, and that a second edition of it should be demanded. In fact, the work is a useful work: and may be recommended to the attention of agriculturists in general; few of whom are so fully informed of every thing which has occurred to others of the business, or has been the subject of their experiments, as not to be benefited by a perusal of some part or other of it. We cannot indeed say, that they will find every thing in it new; that is not to be expected; but we venture to say, that they may gather from parts of it a hint, perhaps more than one, different from their own practice, and capable of varying that practice to advantage.

The volume opens with an account of various breeds of cattle, sheep, and swine, in this kingdom, including remarks on their general recommendations and disadvantages. This appears to have been much and usefully enlarged from the first edition: for a considerable portion of it the compiler has had recourse to Mr. Culley. This occupies 32 pages. Figures, of the breeds are, very properly, attached to the descriptions. Then follow directions for breeding and rearing of

cattle, for working them, fattening them, &c. The same for sheep, rearing, shearing, housing (of lambs especially): also the management of the hog. The farmhouse, and its offices, occupies the second chapter; and a very consequential article it is, where circumstances admit of choice, in construction, situation, exposure, and convenience. The stable, and the formation of the racks for hay, is of great importance: but we do not perceive that sufficient attention has been paid to the circumstance that nature intended the horse should gather his food from the surface of the ground; his head and neck therefore are particularly fitted for bending downwards: for this reason, high racks are censurable; and the lower racks are constructed, at least within an easy and natural extent of the horse's neck, the more beneficial and suitable they are to him. Other accommodation-buildings are described: the calf-house, the piggery, the steaming-house for vegetable food, &c. not forgetting the fittest pasture for milch kine, for stall fed cattle, for sheep, &c. with estimates of the comparative advantages derivable from different plans for that purpose. To this succeeds considerations on the diseases of animals. Then the various implements used in agriculture, from the plough, the harrow and the wain, to the chaff-cutter, the bruising mill, and the butter churn. The different sorts of soils, the mode of improving them, the properties of manures, the establishment of fences, the culture of grasses, with other vegetables for fodder, and various articles inserted among these receive their due share of attention. An appendix describes the different kinds of dogs, and suggests hints for the improvement of British wool.

In a work of such great variety of matter, there cannot fail of being some things dubious, but, speaking of it as a whole, it appears to have been selected with discrimination, and to be the result of a careful examination of the best authorities. As this is a second edition, we shall confine ourselves to this sketch of the principal contents. The following extract may stand as an instance of the importance of *improvements* to the community. Our author thus describes the sale of cattle belonging to the late Mr. Fowler,

Of Little Rollright, in the county of Oxford, whose stock was sold by auction, in

the month of March 1791. Few exhibitions could be more enchanting than the picturesque view presented by these beautiful animals, at the sale of which the most respectable farmers were present, many of whom had travelled several hundred miles, from almost every part of Britain; and the prices given for which are almost incredible. Let it suffice to say, that fifteen prime head of cattle, five bulls and ten cows, were sold for various sums, amounting to £2,464; or, upon an average, at £164 each. The finest bull named *Sultan*, only two years old, produced *two hundred and ten guineas*; *Washington*, another of the same age, was sold for *two hundred and five guineas*; while *Brindled Beauty*, a cow, brought the some of *two hundred and sixty guineas*; and, at a subsequent sale of Mr. Paget's stock, in November 1793, *Shakespeare*, a bull bred by Mr. Fowler, was disposed of for the enormous sum of *four hundred guineas!!!*—So great, indeed, was Mr. F.'s deserved reputation, that the great Frederick, king of Prussia, conferred on him a gold medal, and honoured him with his correspondence.

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The New Pleasing Instructor, or an Introduction to the Speaker, consisting of Select Pieces in Prose and Verse, 12mo. pp 256. Price 3s. 6d. Ludlow. Procter, 1807.

A pleasing collection of pieces in prose and verse, among which we remark with satisfaction a number selected from *modern* authors. It is, indeed, much to the credit of the present day, that morals have been cultivated by not a few of our most eminent writers; and that, however we may regret the abuse of the press, and the licentiousness of literature, in some instances, yet efforts have not been wanting to counteract the evil. We have run over the present selection with as much attention as our occupation has permitted, and have discovered in it nothing which prevents our recommending it.

Every endeavour to check the natural errors of the human heart, or the adventitious perversions, by which dissoluteness and frivolity too often ensnare the mind, is entitled to commendation; and the variety of such works, which some have thought an evil, is rather, we apprehend, likely to be attended with beneficial effects not merely to the present, but to future generations.

*To the Honourable The Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled—*

Report of the Royal College of Physicians of London, on Vaccination: with an Appendix, containing the Opinions of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of Edinburgh and Dublin, and of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London, of Dublin, and of Edinburgh.

The Royal College of Physicians of London having received His Majesty's commands, in compliance with an address from the House of Commons, "to enquire into the state of Vaccine Inoculation in the United Kingdom, to report their opinion and observations upon that Practice, upon the evidence which has been adduced in its support, and upon the causes which have hitherto retarded its general adoption;"—have applied themselves diligently to the business referred to them.

Deeply impressed with the importance of an enquiry, which equally involves the lives of individuals and the public prosperity, they have made every exertion to investigate the subject fully and impartially. In aid of the knowledge and experience of the members of their own body, they have applied separately to each of the licentiates of the college; they have corresponded with the colleges of physicians of Dublin and Edinburgh; with the colleges of surgeons of London, Edinburgh and Dublin; they have called upon the societies established for Vaccination, for an account of their practice, to what extent it has been carried on, and what has been the result of their experience; and they have, by public notice, invited individuals to contribute whatever information they had severally collected. They have in consequence been furnished with a mass of evidence, communicated with the greatest readiness and candour, which enables them to speak with confidence upon all the principal points referred to them.

I. During eight years which have elapsed since Dr. Jenner made his discovery public, the progress of vaccination has been rapid, not only in all parts of the United Kingdom, but in every quarter of the civilised world. In the British Islands some hundred thousands have been vaccinated, in our possessions in the East Indies upwards of 800,000, and among the nations of Europe the practice has become general. Professional men have submitted it to the fairest trials, and the public have, for the most part, received it without prejudice. A few indeed have stood forth the adversaries of vaccination, on the same

grounds as their predecessors who opposed the inoculation for the small-pox, falsely led by hypothetical reasoning in the investigation of a subject which must be supported, or rejected, upon facts and observation only. With these few exceptions, the testimony in favour of vaccination has been most strong and satisfactory, and the practice of it, though it has received a check in some quarters, appears still to be upon the increase in most parts of the United Kingdom.

II. The College of Physicians, in giving their observations and opinions on the practice of vaccination, think it right to premise, that they advance nothing but what is supported by the multiplied and unequivocal evidence which has been brought before them, and they have not considered any facts as proved but what have been stated from actual observation.

Vaccination appears to be in general perfectly safe: the instances to the contrary being extremely rare. The disease excited by it is slight, and seldom prevents those under it from following their ordinary occupations. It has been communicated with safety to pregnant women, to children during dentition, and in their earliest infancy; in all which respects it possesses material advantages over inoculation for the small-pox; which, though productive of a disease generally mild, yet sometimes occasions alarming symptoms, and is in a few cases fatal.

The security derived from vaccination against the small-pox, if not absolutely perfect, is as nearly so as can perhaps be expected from any human discovery; for amongst several hundred thousand cases, with the result of which the college have been made acquainted, the number of alledged failures has been surprizingly small, so much so, as to form certainly no reasonable objection to the general adoption of vaccination; for it appears, that there are not nearly so many failures, in a given number of vaccinated persons as there are deaths in an equal number of persons inoculated for the small-pox. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the superiority of vaccination over the inoculation of the small-pox, than this consideration; and it is a most important fact, which has been confirmed in the course of this inquiry, that in almost every case, where the small-pox has succeeded vaccination, whether by inoculation or by casual infection, the disease has varied much from its ordinary course; it has neither been the same in the violence, nor in the duration of its symptoms, but has, with very few exceptions, been remarkably mild, as if the small-pox had been deprived, by the previous vaccine disease, of all its usual malignity.

The testimonies before the College of Physicians are very decided in declaring, that



vaccination does less mischief to the constitution, and less frequently gives rise to other diseases, than the small pox, either natural or inoculated.

The college feel themselves called upon to state this strongly, because it has been objected to vaccination, that it produces new, unheard of, and monstrous diseases. Of such assertions no proofs have been produced, and after diligent inquiry, the college believe them to have been either the inventions of designing, or the mistakes of ignorant men. In these respects, then, in its mildness, its safety, and its consequences, the individual may look for the peculiar advantages of vaccination. The benefits which flow from it to society are infinitely more considerable, it spreads no infection, and can be communicated only by inoculation. It is from a consideration of the pernicious effects of the small-pox that the real value of vaccination is to be estimated. The natural small-pox has been supposed to destroy a sixth part of all whom it attacks; and that even by inoculation, where that has been general in parishes and towns, about one in 300 has usually died. It is not sufficiently known, or not adverted to, that nearly one-tenth, some years more than one-tenth, of the whole mortality in London, is occasioned by the small-pox; and however beneficial the inoculation of the small-pox may have been to individuals, it appears to have kept up a constant source of contagion, which has been the means of increasing the number of deaths by what is called the natural disease. It cannot be doubted that this mischief has been extended by the inconsiderate manner in which great numbers of persons, even since the introduction of vaccination, are still every year inoculated with the small-pox, and afterwards required to attend two or three times a week at the places of inoculation, through every stage of their illness.

From this, then, the public are to expect the great and uncontroverted superiority of vaccination, that it communicates no casual infection, and, while it is a protection to the individual, it is not prejudicial to the public.

III. The College of Physicians, in reporting their observations and opinions on the evidence adduced in support of vaccination, feel themselves authorised to state, that a body of evidence so large, so temperate and so consistent, was perhaps never before collected upon any medical question. A discovery so novel, and to which there was nothing analogous known in nature, though resting on the experimental observations of the inventor, was at first received with diffidence: it was not, however, difficult for others to repeat his experiments, by which the truth of his observations was confirmed, and the

doubts of the cautions were gradually dispelled by extensive experience. At the commencement of the practice, almost all that were vaccinated were afterwards submitted to the inoculation of the small-pox: many underwent this operation a second, and even a third time, and the uniform success of these trials quickly bred confidence in the new discovery. But the evidence of the security derived from vaccination against the small-pox does not rest alone upon those who afterwards underwent variolous inoculation, although amounting to many thousands; for it appears, from numerous observations communicated to the college, that those who have been vaccinated are equally secure against the contagion of epidemic small-pox. Towns indeed, and districts of the country, in which vaccination had been general, have afterwards had the small-pox prevalent on all sides of them without suffering from the contagion: there are also in the evidence a few examples of epidemic small-pox having been subdued by a general vaccination. It will not, therefore, appear extraordinary, that many who have communicated their observations should state, that though at first they thought unfavourably of the practice, experience had now removed all their doubts.

It has been already mentioned, that the evidence is not universally favourable, although it is in truth nearly so, for there are a few who entertain sentiments differing widely from those of the great majority of their brethren. The college therefore deemed it their duty, in a particular manner, to enquire upon what grounds and evidence the opposers of vaccination rested their opinions. From personal examination, as well as from their writings, they endeavoured to learn the full extent and weight of their objections. They found them without experience in vaccination, supporting their opinions by hearsay information and hypothetical reasoning, and upon investigating the facts which they advanced, they found them to be either misapprehended or misrepresented; or that they fell under the description of cases of imperfect small-pox, before noticed, and which the college have endeavoured fairly to appreciate.

The practice of vaccination is but of eight years standing, and its promoters, as well as opponents, must keep in mind, that a period so short is too limited to ascertain every point, or to bring the art to that perfection of which it may be capable. The truth of this will readily be admitted by those acquainted with the history of inoculation for the small-pox. Vaccination is now, however, well understood, and its character accurately described. Some deviations from the usual course have occasionally occurred, which the author of the practice has called spurious

cow-pox, by which the Public have been misled, as if there were a true and a false cow-pox; but it appears, that nothing more was meant, than to express irregularity or difference from that common form and progress of the vaccine pustule from which its efficacy is inferred. Those who perform vaccination ought therefore to be well instructed, and should have watched with the greatest care the regular progress of the pustule, and learnt the most proper time for taking the matter. There is little doubt that some of the failures are to be imputed to the inexperience of the early vaccinators, and it is not unreasonable to expect, that farther observation will yet suggest many improvements that will reduce the number of anomalous cases, and furnish the means of determining with greater precision, when the vaccine disease has been effectually received.

Though the College of Physicians have confined themselves in estimating the evidence to such facts as have occurred in their own country, because the accuracy of them could best be ascertained, they cannot be insensible to the confirmation these receive from the reports of the successful introduction of vaccination, not only into every part of Europe, but throughout the vast continents of Asia and America.

IV. Several causes have had a partial operation in retarding the general adoption of vaccination; some writers have greatly undervalued the security it affords, while others have considered it to be of a temporary nature only; but if any reliance is to be placed on the statements which have been laid before the college, its power of protecting the human body from the small-pox, though not perfect indeed, is abundantly sufficient to recommend it to the prudent and dispassionate, especially as the small-pox, in the few instances where it has subsequently occurred, has been generally mild and transient. The opinion that vaccination affords but a temporary security is supported by no analogy in nature, nor by the facts which have hitherto occurred. Although the experience of vaccine inoculation be only of a few years, yet the same disease, contracted by the milkers of cows, in some districts has been long enough known to ascertain that in them, at least, the unsusceptibility of the small-pox contagion does not wear out by time. Another cause, is the charge against vaccination of producing various new diseases of frightful and monstrous appearance.

Representations of some of these have been exhibited in prints in a way to alarm the feelings of parents, and to infuse dread and apprehension into the minds of the uninformed. Publications with such representations have been widely circulated, and

though they originate either in gross ignorance, or wilful misrepresentation, yet have they lessened the confidence of many, particularly of the lower classes, in vaccination; no permanent effects, however, in retarding the progress of vaccination, need be apprehended from such causes, for, as soon as the public shall view them coolly and without surprise, they will excite contempt, and not fear.

Though the College of Physicians are of opinion that the progress of vaccination has been retarded in a few places by the above causes, yet they conceive that its general adoption has been prevented by causes far more powerful, and of a nature wholly different. The lower orders of society can hardly be induced to adopt precautions against evils which may be at a distance; nor can it be expected from them, if these precautions are attended with expence. Unless, therefore, from the immediate dread of epidemic small-pox, neither vaccination nor inoculation appear at any time to have been general, and when the cause of terror has passed by, the public have relapsed again into a state of indifference and apathy, and the salutary practice has come to a stand. It is not easy to suggest a remedy for an evil so deeply imprinted in human nature. To inform and instruct the public mind may do much, and it will probably be found that the progress of vaccination in different parts of the United Kingdom will be in proportion to that instruction. Were encouragement given to vaccination, by offering it to the poorer classes without expence, there is little doubt but it would in time supersede the inoculation for the small-pox, and thereby various sources of variolous infection would be cut off; but till vaccination becomes general, it will be impossible to prevent the constant recurrence of the natural small-pox by means of those who are inoculated, except it should appear proper to the legislature to adopt, in its wisdom, some measure by which those who still, from terror or prejudice, prefer the small-pox to the vaccine disease, may, in thus consulting the gratification of their own feelings, be prevented from doing mischief to their neighbours.

From the whole of the above considerations, the College of Physicians feel it their duty strongly to recommend the practice of vaccination. They have been led to this conclusion by no preconceived opinion, but by the most unbiassed judgment, formed from an irresistible weight of evidence which has been laid before them. For when the number, the respectability, the disinterestedness, and the extensive experience of its advocates, is compared with the feeble and imperfect testimonies of its few opposers; and when it is considered that many, who were once adverse to vaccination, have been

convinced by further trials, and are now to be ranked among its warmest supporters, the truth seems to be established as firmly as the nature of such a question admits; so that the College of Physicians conceive that the public may reasonably look forward with some degree of hope to the time when all opposition shall cease, and the general concurrence of mankind shall at length be able to put an end to the ravages at least, if not to the existence of the small-pox.

LUCAS PEYLS, President.

Royal College of Physicians, 10th April, 1807.

Ja. Hervey, Register.

#### APPENDIX.

No. 1.—*Letter from the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, to the Royal College of Physicians of London, dated Dublin, 11th Nov. 1806.*

Gentlemen;—I am ordered by the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, to thank the Royal College of Physicians of London for the communication they have had the honour to receive from them, of certain propositions relative to vaccination, whereon his Majesty has been pleased to direct an inquiry to be instituted, and in the prosecution of which the co-operation of the College in Ireland is requested.—And I am directed to acquaint you, that the said college having referred the investigation of these propositions to a committee, have received from them a Report, of which the inclosed is a copy; and that they desire the same may be considered as containing their opinion upon the subject.—I have the honour to be, &c.

HUGH FERGUSON, Register.

“The practice of vaccination was introduced into this city about the beginning of the year 1801, and appears to have made in considerable progress at first. A variety of causes operated to retard its general adoption, amongst which the novelty of the practice, and the extraordinary effects attributed to vaccination, would naturally take the lead.—Variolous inoculation had been long, almost exclusively, in the hands of a particular branch of the profession, whose prejudices and interests were strongly opposed to the new practice; and by their being the usual medical attendants in families, and especially employed in the diseases of children, their opinions had greater effect upon the minds of parents. The small-pox is rendered a much less formidable disease in this country by the frequency of inoculation for it, than it is in other parts of his Majesty's dominions, where prejudices against inoculation have prevailed; hence parents, not unnaturally, objected to the introduction of a new disease, rather than not recur to that, with the mildness and safety of which they were well acquainted.—In the beginning of

the year 1804, the cow-pox institution was established under the patronage of the Earl of Hardwicke, and it is from this period that we may date the general introduction of vaccination into this city, and throughout all parts of Ireland.—The success of the institution in forwarding the new practice is to be attributed in a great measure to the respectability of the gentlemen who superintend it, and to the diligence, zeal, and attention of Dr. Labatt, their secretary and inoculator. In order to shew the progress which has been made in extending vaccination, your committee refer to the reports of the Cow-Pox Institution for the last two years, and to extracts from their register for the present year.

|         | Packets issued to    |                           |                |
|---------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
|         | Patients Inoculated. | Practitioners in general. | Army Surgeons. |
| 1804 -  | 578                  | 776                       | 236            |
| 1805 -  | 1,032                | 1,124                     | 178            |
| 1806 -  | 1,356                | 1,340                     | 220            |
| Total - | 2,966                | 3,240                     | 634            |

In the above statement the numbers are averaged to the end of the present year, on the supposition of patients resorting to the institution as usual. The correspondence of the institution appears to be very general throughout every part of Ireland, and by the accounts received, as well from medical practitioners as others, the success of vaccination seems to be uniform and effectual. At the present period, in the opinion of your committee, there are few individuals in any branch of the profession who oppose the practice of vaccination in this part of his Majesty's dominions.—It is the opinion of your committee, that the practice of cow-pox inoculation is safe, and that it fully answers all the purposes that have been intended by its introduction. At the same time, your committee is willing to allow that doubtful cases have been reported to them as having occurred, of persons suffering from the small-pox, who had been previously vaccinated. Upon minute investigation, however, it has been found that these supposed instances originated generally in error, misrepresentation, or the difficulty of discriminating between small-pox and other eruptions, no case having come to the knowledge of your committee, duly authenticated by respectable and competent judges, of genuine small-pox succeeding the regular vaccine disease.—The practice of vaccination becomes every day more extended; and, when it is considered that the period at which it came into general use in Ireland is to be reckoned from so late a date, your committee is of opinion, that it has made already as rapid a progress as could be expected.—(Signed)—JAMES CLEGHORN, DANIEL MILLS, HUGH FERGUSON.”

No. 2.—*Letter from the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh to the Royal College of Physicians at London, dated 26th Nov. 1806.*

Gentlemen;—The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh have but little opportunity themselves of making observations on vaccination, as that practice is entirely conducted by surgeon apothecaries, and other medical practitioners not of their college, and as the effects produced by it are so inconsiderable and slight, that the aid of a Physician is never required.—The college know that in Edinburgh it is universally approved of by the profession, and by the higher and middle ranks of the community, and that it has been much more generally adopted by the lower orders of the people than ever the inoculation for small-pox was, and they believe the same to obtain all over Scotland.—With regard to any causes which have hitherto prevented its general adoption, they are acquainted with none, except the negligence or ignorance of parents among the common people, or their mistaken ideas of the impropriety or criminality of being necessary to the production of any disease among their children, or the difficulty or impossibility, in some of our country districts, of procuring vaccine matter, or a proper person to inoculate.—The evidence in favour of vaccination appeared to the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh so strong and decisive, that in May last, they spontaneously and unanimously elected Dr. Jenner an honorary fellow of their college; a mark of distinction which they very rarely confer, and which they confine almost exclusively to foreign physicians of the first eminence.—They did this with a view to publish their opinion with regard to vaccination, and in testimony of their conviction of the immense benefits which have been, and which will in future be derived to the world, from inoculation for the cow-pox, and as a mark of their sense of Dr. Jenner's very great merits and ability in introducing and promoting this invaluable practice.—I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

TH. SPENS, C. R. M. Ed. Pr.

No. 3.—*At a Special Court of Assistants of the Royal College of Surgeons, convened by order of the Master, and holden at the College, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March, 1807; Mr. Governor Lucas in the Chair:*

Mr. Long, as chairman of the Board of Curators, reported, that the board are now ready to deliver their report on the subject of vaccination.—It was then moved, seconded, and resolved, that a report from the Board of Curators, on the subject of Vaccination, which was referred to their consideration by

the Court of Assistants, on the 21st Nov. last, be now received.—Mr. Long then delivered to Mr. Governor Lucas (presiding in the absence of the master) a report from the Board of Curators.—It was then moved, seconded, and resolved, that the report delivered by Mr. Long be now read; and it was read accordingly, and is as follows:

*To the Court of Assistants of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.—The Report of the Board of Curators, on the subject of Vaccination, referred to them by the Court, 21st Nov. 1806: made to the Court 17th March, 1807.*

The Court of Assistants having received a letter from the Royal College of Physicians of London, addressed to this college, stating, that his Majesty had been graciously pleased, in compliance with an address from the hon. House of Commons, to direct his Royal College of Physicians of London to enquire into the state of vaccination in the United Kingdom, to report their observations and opinion upon that practice, upon the evidence adduced in its support, and upon the causes which have hitherto retarded its general adoption; that the college were then engaged in the investigation of the several propositions thus referred to them, and requesting this college to co-operate and communicate with them, in order that the report thereupon might be made as complete as possible.—And having, on the 21st Nov. last, referred such letter to the consideration of the Board of Curators, with authority to take such steps respecting the contents thereof as they should judge proper, and report their proceedings thereon, from time to time, to the court: the Board proceeded with all possible dispatch to the consideration of the subject.—The Board being of opinion that it would be proper to address circular letters to the members of the college, with a view of collecting evidence, they submitted to the consideration of the court, holden on the 15th Dec. last, the drafts of such letter as appeared to them best calculated to answer that end; and the same having been approved by the court, they caused copies thereof to be sent to all the members of the college in the United Kingdom, whose residence could be ascertained, in the following form, viz.

"Sir,—The Royal College of Surgeons being desirous to co-operate with the Royal College of Physicians of London, in obtaining information respecting Vaccination, submit to you the following questions, to which the favour of your answer is requested.—(By order of the Court of Assistants,) OKEY BELFOUR, Secretary.—Lincoln's-Inn Fields, December 15, 1806."

\* 1st. How many persons have you vaccinated?—2d. Have any of your patients had



the small-pox after the vaccination? In the case of every such occurrence, at what period was the vaccine matter taken from the vesicle? How was it preserved? How long before it was inserted? What was the appearance of the inflammation? And what the interval between vaccination and the varioious eruption?—3d. Have any bad effects occurred in your experience in consequence of vaccination? And if so, what were they?—4th. Is the practice of vaccination increasing or decreasing in your neighbourhood; if decreasing, to what cause do you impute it?"

To such letters the Board have received 426 answers: and the following are the results of their investigation.—The number of persons, stated in such letters to have been vaccinated, is 164,381.—The number of cases in which small-pox had followed vaccination is 56.—The Board think it proper to remark under this head, that in the enumeration of cases in which small-pox has succeeded vaccination, they have included none but those in which the subject was vaccinated by the surgeon reporting the facts.—The bad consequences which have arisen from vaccination are, eruptions of the skin in 66 cases, and inflammation of the arm in 24 instances, of which three proved fatal.—Vaccination, in the greater number of counties from which reports have been received, appears to be increasing. It may be proper however to remark, that, in the metropolis, it is on the decrease.—The principal reasons assigned for the decrease are, imperfect vaccination, instances of small-pox after vaccination, supposed bad consequences, publications against the practice, popular prejudices.—And such report having been considered, it was moved, seconded, and resolved, that the report now read be adopted by this court, as the answer of the court to the letter of the Royal College of Physicians, of the 23d Oct. last, on the subject of vaccination.—Resolved, that a copy of these minutes and resolutions, signed by Mr. Governor Lucas (presiding at this court in the absence of the master) be transmitted by the secretary to the register of the Royal College of Physicians.—(Signed) Wm. Lucas.

No. 4.—*Letter from the President of the Royal College and Incorporation of Surgeons of Edinburgh, dated 3d March, 1807.*

Sir,—I mentioned in my former letter, that I would take the earliest opportunity of laying before the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh the communication with which the Royal College of Physicians of London had honoured them, on the 23d Oct. last.—I am now directed by the Royal College to send the following answer on that important subject.—The practice of vaccine inoculation, both in private and at the vaccine institution establish-

ed here in 1801, is increasing so rapidly, that for two or three years past, the small-pox has been reckoned rather a rare occurrence, even amongst the lower orders of the inhabitants of this city, unless in some particular quarters about twelve months ago; and, among the higher ranks of the inhabitants, the disease is unknown.—The members of the Royal College of Surgeons have much pleasure in reporting, that as far as their experience goes they have no doubt of the permanent security against the small-pox, which is produced by the constitutional affection of the cow-pox; and that such has hitherto been their success in vaccination, as also to gain for it the confidence of the public, inasmuch that they have not been required, for some years past, to inoculate any person with the small-pox who had not previously undergone the inoculation with the cow-pox.—The members of the Royal College have met with no occurrence in their practice of cow-pox inoculation which could operate in their minds to its disadvantage, and they beg leave particularly to notice, that they have seen no instance of obstinate eruptions, or of new and dangerous diseases, which they could attribute to the introduction among mankind of this mild preventive of small-pox. The Royal College of Surgeons know of no causes which have hitherto retarded the adoption of vaccine inoculation here; on the contrary, the practice has become general within this city: and from many thousand packets of vaccine matter having been sent by the members of the Royal College, and the Vaccine Institution here, to all parts of the country, the Royal College have reason to believe that the practice has been as generally adopted throughout this part of the United Kingdom as could have been expected from the distance of some parts of the country from proper medical assistance, and other circumstances of that nature.

I have the honour, &c.

WM. FARQUHARSON.

No. 5.—*Letter from the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, dated Dublin, February 4th, 1807.*

Sir,—I am directed to transmit to you the inclosed report of a committee of the College of Surgeons in Ireland, to whom was referred a letter from the Royal College of Physicians in London, relative to the present state of vaccination in this part of the United Kingdom; and to state, that the College of Surgeons will be highly gratified by more frequent opportunities of corresponding with the English College of Physicians on any subject which may conduce to the advancement of science, and the welfare of the public.—I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES HENTHORN, Secy.

*At a Meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, holden at their Theatre, on Tuesday the 13th day of January 1807. Francis M'Evoy, Esq. President.*

Mr. Johnson reported from the committee, to whom was referred a letter from the College of Physicians, London, relative to the present state of vaccination in the United Kingdom, &c. &c. that they met, and came to the following resolutions:—That it appears to this committee, that inoculation with vaccine infection is now very generally adopted by the surgical practitioners in this part of the United Kingdom, as a preventive of small-pox.—That it appears to this committee, that from the 25th March 1800 to the 25th Nov. 1806, 11,504 persons have been inoculated with vaccine infection at the Dispensary for infant poor, and 2,831 at the Cow-pox Institution, making a total of 14,335, exclusive of the number inoculated at hospitals and other places, where no registry is made and preserved.—That it is the opinion of this committee, that the cow-pox has been found to be a mild disease, and rarely attended with danger, or any alarming symptom, and that the few cases of small-pox which have occurred in this country, after supposed vaccination, have been satisfactorily proved to have arisen from accidental circumstances, and cannot be attributed to the want of efficacy in the genuine vaccine infection as a preventive of small-pox.—That it is the opinion of this committee, that the causes which have hitherto retarded the more general adoption of vaccination in Ireland, have, in a great measure, proceeded from the prejudices of the lower classes of the people, and the interest of some irregular practitioners.—To which report the College agreed.

(Extract from the Minutes.)

JAMES HENTHORN, Sec.

*State and Regulations of the British Museum.* Communicated in Return to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons of June 29th, 1807.

THE benefit of institutions for the promotion of general knowledge, does not terminate with the amusement of that curiosity by which a considerable proportion of their visitants is influenced. Such establishments are useful as well as gratifying to persons of real knowledge; and they add to the favourable report which foreigners are induced to make in their respective countries, of the civilities they have received in Britain, as well as of the dignity of the British nation. We are well convinced that whatever expences

have been incurred in supporting the British Museum, they have been repaid a thousand fold, partly by the increase of our literary merit, and literary reputation, partly by the distinguished reception of Britons travelling in foreign parts, but principally, as the great source of power is opinion, and it is impossible that too many causes can unite to give the officers of foreign governments, and the executive ministers of foreign courts, (many of whom have filled important situations here,) high ideas of the politeness as well as the power of our country. We observe, therefore, with pleasure, the attention paid by Parliament to that very noble collection of rarities, national as well as foreign, the British Museum; and the Hon. the House of Commons having lately ordered a copious report to be made on this subject, we take the opportunity of stating some of the particulars connected with it. We need but mention that to its former collection of papers, books and instruments, relating to our national history, to the curiosities of all kinds which compose it, are now added the invaluable collection of medals &c. received from the late Mr. Cracherode; the trophies of our Egyptian expedition, wrested from the French; and the interesting collection of Antiques formerly belonging to Mr. Townley. An additional building has lately been erected, for the reception and security of these articles.

The establishment of the Museum consists at present of the following officers and attendants:

A principal librarian, who is likewise expeditor.

Three under librarians, one to each department, chiefly employed in arranging the contents of their respective departments; viz.

The library of printed books,  
The library of Manuscripts, and  
The collections of natural history, antiquities, and artificial curiosities.

Three assistant librarians, one to each department, with the like duties as the under librarians, but subject to their directions respectively.

A keeper of the coins and medals, who is upon the footing of an assistant librarian.

An extra assistant in the library.

A secretary; an office now holden by one of the under librarians.

An accountant, who keeps the accounts of the corporation, and prepares such as are required to be laid before Parliament.

Three attendants, chiefly employed in exhibiting the Museum.

The principal and all the under and assistant librarians, have apartments allotted to them in the Museum.

The Museum is kept open for public inspection every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday:—except in the Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks; on Thanksgiving and Fast-days; and during the months of August and September.

Persons who wish to see the Museum are to apply in the anti-room of the house on any of the above-mentioned open days, between the hours of ten and two, where each individual will be required to inscribe his or her name, and place of abode, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Five companies of not more than fifteen persons each, may be admitted in the course of the day; namely, one at each of the hours of ten, eleven, twelve, one, and two. At each of these hours the directing officer in waiting shall examine the entries in the book, and if none of the persons inscribed be found exceptionable, he shall deliver to each of them a ticket for immediate admission, and put them under the conduct of the attendant, whose instructions require him to allow them such time as shall be reasonably sufficient for viewing each part of the Museum. Should more than fifteen persons apply at any particular hour, the supernumeraries will be allowed to inscribe their names for the next hour, or should that be engaged, for any other subsequent hour in succession.

No admission or tickets shall be granted but to persons who apply and inscribe their names themselves; it being very essential towards the free admission into the Museum, which the trustees are particularly solicitous to establish, that the practice of monopolizing tickets, which has heretofore been too prevalent, be effectually obviated.

Beside the two above-mentioned modes of admission, the officers of the Museum are not only permitted, but even invited to exhibit the Museum to such of their friends, or persons of distinction for rank or learning, as may occasionally apply to them for a sight of the whole or any part of it; but in such cases they are required to attend the visitors personally.

The reading room of the Museum shall be kept open from ten till four every day in the week, except Saturdays and Sundays, and for one week at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide; and on Thanksgiving and Fast-days; and it shall be constantly attended by one of the librarians in the manner above directed.

Persons desirous of admission into the said

room, are to send their applications in writing to the principal librarian, or, in his absence, to the secretary; these officers are to lay the same before the next general meeting, or committee of trustees, who will, if they see no objection, grant admission for a term not exceeding half a year. But in all cases which may require such dispatch as that time cannot be allowed for an application to the trustees, the principal librarian, or, in his absence, the secretary, shall be empowered to grant a temporary leave till the next general meeting or committee.

Persons who apply for admission to the reading room are to specify their descriptions and places of abode; and as it might be dangerous, in so populous a metropolis as London, to admit perfect strangers, it is expected that every one who applies, if not known to any trustee or officer, should produce a recommendation from some person of known and approved character.

Persons engaged in works of learning, or in the prosecution of any useful design, and having occasion to examine any part of the collection with more attention than can be done in the ordinary way of viewing the Museum, or using the reading room; or having occasion to make a drawing of any thing contained in the museum, are to apply to the trustees, in a general meeting, or to the standing committee, for particular leave for that purpose; who will give directions according to the circumstances of the case.

There are four general meetings of the trustees at the Museum in every year, namely, upon the second Saturday in February, May, July, and December.

No officer, attendant, or servant, shall take any fee, reward, or gratuity, from persons visiting the museum, or in any way making use of its contents; except in the case of attending courts with evidence, or of being extra officially employed by readers to make searches or transcripts, when a proper compensation may be agreed for.

By a report Feb. 28th 1807, the collections of engravings are transferred from the department of printed books to the department of MSS.; distinguishing each collection by proper marks, and preserving the same together whole and intire.

The collection of antiquities is separated from the department of natural history, and transferred to a new department, comprizing these and the coins and medals; distinguishing each collection by proper marks, and preserving the same together whole and entire.

The present keeper of coins and medals is denominated under-librarian of the department of antiquities, and coins and medals; and an assistant librarian, in the same department, is appointed; and also an attendant;

with the like salaries, respectively, as the other under librarians and assistant librarians and attendants.

Regulations will be formed for the admission of strangers to view the gallery of antiquities, either separately from, or together with, the rest of the museum; and also for the admission of artists.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased, on the humble representation of the trustees, to give directions that a serjeant's guard should be constantly stationed at the Museum for its protection.

The number of persons who visited the Museum was, in 1805, — By the regular admission of five companies on the open days 9,304: by tickets on close days 2,625: Total 11,929. — In 1806: By companies on open days 9,257: by tickets on close days 2,537: Total 11,824. From January to end of June 1807, by companies on open days 5,088: by tickets on close days 1,727. General total in two years and a half 30,628.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, and other great officers of the state, are trustees *ex officio*: besides whom there are in the trust representatives of the Cotton family, the Sloane family, &c. the original founders, in their own personal collections, of this now public and national institution.

This valuable repository is to be further augmented by the reception of the private papers derived from the ancestors, &c. of the late marquis of Lansdowne. The late marquis had, we have reason to believe, contracted debts in the time of the American controversy, from the effects of which he never recovered. We know that he had his agents in France, previously to the breaking out of the American war, and the information which he then obtained cost him no small sums. He therefore ordered by his will, the sale of his property; and a part of that property consisted of the papers under consideration. The nature of them will be seen in the following evidence, which is abstracted from the Report of the Committee of the Honourable House of Commons, to whom the petition of the British Museum on the subject was referred, April, 1807.

Craven Ord, Esq; being called in, and examined; stated to the committee, That he had examined the MSS. in the possession of the late Marquis of Lansdown, and had formed an estimate. The Cecil and Burleigh papers he had examined many years ago, and has again lately, of which there were 146 lots, which he estimated at £10 a lot, £1,460: — the Shelburne papers 50 lots, which he estimated at £10 each, £500: — 250 other lots, part of the Shelburne papers, he estimated at £5 a lot, £1,250: — the remaining 936 lots, at £2 a lot, £1,872: in these he included the Chinese drawings, and royal letters, making in the whole £4,782: and he was inclined to think that, at a public auction, they would probably fetch a larger sum; — and that he had not formed any separate estimate of the Chinese drawings, but as coming into the general average; that they were a part of the collection of which he was less competent to judge.

Joseph Planta, Esq. examined; also stated to the committee, that he estimated the Burleigh and Cecil papers, which consisted of 120 lots, at £10 a lot, £1,200, and which he thought more desirable for the British Museum to possess, as being materially connected with the Cottonian library. — There were 50 volumes of Sir Julius Caesar's papers, of the same nature as the Burleigh papers, which he likewise estimated at £10 each: — he had selected 27 volumes original registers of abbey, which he likewise valued at £10 each, making together £770; and he had selected 150 volumes, which he estimated at £5 each, £750; and the remaining 985 volumes he estimated at £2 each, £1,970. There are 40 numbers of royal letters, which he estimated at £5 a number, £200: and the 8 volumes of Chinese drawings, which might be worth £80, of those he was a less competent judge, making, altogether, the sum of £4,970. He observed, that there was a deficiency in the numbers stated in the catalogue, arising from the family reserving the Petty papers, amounting to 15 volumes. He could not pretend to say, that it was material to the museum to possess every article, but it was material to possess so large a part of it that he thought it would be substantial economy to purchase the whole. And in conformity to the instruction given by the house, "to examine as to the expediency of exchanging or otherwise disposing of certain articles in the museum, under such restrictions and conditions as should be thought necessary;" he stated, that there were various articles in the museum, many of which were useless in themselves, and others more suited to other collections; that they consisted of anatomical preparations, decayed articles of natural history, and books, deposited in conformity to an act of parliament by the Stationers' Com-



pany, and not suited to such a collection; and a number of other articles of a trifling nature, many of which occupy room that might be more advantageously disposed of.

The average value of the valuation, made by three parties, being £4,925, the papers are bought by the public at that sum.

Whoever recollects the important posts of public trust, which have been held by the noble families named above, must be well aware that these papers contain much private history of the state, of persons in high offices, and of very private transactions. Time, indeed, has diminished the importance of some of them, as to national exigencies, but there will always attach an importance to others, since conjunctures of events which have happened may happen again, and the sentiments and conduct of former politicians may prove salutary to those who are intrusted with the management of public affairs. We should not like that our enemies should know all which these papers contain: and privacy could not have been preserved at an auction.

#### ~~~~~ REVIEW EXTRAORDINARY.

**VOX STELLARUM**; Or, a Loyal Almanack, for the Year of Human Redemption, 1807, &c. &c. by Francis Moore, Physician. Printed by Cox, Son, and Baylis, for the Company of Stationers. Price 20d.

LITTLE, if any thing short of a century has this compendium of astrological information contributed to the welfare of the public and of literature. Many hearts has it gladdened in generations past with profitable predictions; infallibly foretelling wind, rain, hail, snow, frost, or sun-shine, *three days before, or three days after*. Many others has it, too justly, terrified with forebodings of unusual appearances in the heavens, strange commotions on the earth, terrible tempests by land and sea, deaths sudden and lingering, and of the most exalted personages: with an infinity of vexations and disappointments, to 250,000 of his Majesty's subjects, *annually*! Well, therefore, may we describe "Francis Moore, Physician," as one of the most enviable writers in point of popularity in the British dominions.

The prescience of this celestial author, drawn from the  $\odot$  of certain signs, and

the  $\S$  of others, led him to state that the month of April "is ushered in with scurrilous and lying aspersions, vitifying and affronting some person, or persons, IN HIGH STATION." We appeal to every politician whose nose supports spectacles for the use of his eyes, whether a prediction more precisely verified by events, ever was, or ever can be uttered!

But the following article deserves peculiar attention. It occurs in the same month of the present year, p. 9. of the copy before us, "a Lady of no mean birth "meets sorrow and affliction."—[All the world knows who this is.]—"Near this "time the TURKISH EMPEROR dies. or it "may be hides his head; his people are "tumultuous: IF HE CAN SAVE HIS LIFE, "LET HIM; I GIVE HIM FAIR WARNING "OF IT."

O sagacious, and un-in-one-breath-utterably predictive, Dr. Moore!! Talk of Vincent Wing! Talk of Partridge, of lying memory! Talk of Goldsmith, or Poor Robin! No, no, *Vox Stellarum* for our money! This passage is a wonderful instance of astrological revelation, and foresight. Not merely does it foretell the fact, within the year, but also within one month of the accomplishment of the event predicted. Nay, we would not be certain that in the copy it was not still more precise: for we well know that devils at the press make no conscience of transposing to April what should be in May. Unless, indeed, it should appear that Dr. Moore, being uninformed whether the Sultan could read English, made an allowance of one month in his prediction, in order to give time for the translation of this friendly warning into Arabic. Or perhaps he conceived that our May answers to the Turkish April, and so adapted his notice to the Oriental kalendar. At all events, our conclusion is, that it is vain to pity the fate of a sovereign, who could disregard so solemn a warning, addressed to him from such infallible authority,

Which could foretell whatever was  
By consequence to come to pass:  
As death of great men, alterations,  
Diseases, battles, inundations;  
But with more lucky hit than those  
Who use to make the stars depose.

N. B. Some reports say the Sultan is not poisoned; if so, we wish him joy of having taken Dr. Moore's warning, and saved his life.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REVIEW DEPARTMENT OF THE LITERARY PANORAMA.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Newport-Pagnel, 11th July, 1807.

SIR, It gave me pleasure to observe in your last number, that you included some account of the proceedings of the Antiquarian Society in your Panoramic view of literary subjects. Not having had an opportunity of attending its meetings during the last session, except at the commencement, I cannot judge of the general accuracy of your statement; but I feel myself indebted to the reporter for the honourable mention which he has made of my attempt to investigate the origin of the earliest Britons. I should not, however, have troubled you with a mere address of thanks on the occasion. The dates which you have given, though not quite exact, imply, that only *one*, out of *three* letters on this subject which were read before the Society of Antiquaries, is referred to by your reporter. To so partial a view of the discussion, I ascribe some mistakes respecting my hypothesis, which I beg leave to rectify: as, though it is founded on the most ancient authorities, it has too much the appearance of novelty to admit of additional difficulties to its general reception.

Your reporter states my hypothesis to be, "that the first Britons were neither Celts, Scandinavians, nor Gauls, but Cantabrians, a people descended from the original Spaniards." The fact is, that I consider them as Iberians who came, not by sea from Cantabria, but from Spain into Gaul, and thence across the Channel to Britain. That the Silures were Iberians, was the opinion of Tacitus; and that the Aquitanians were of the same nation, is shewn by Strabo. That the Cantabrians were so, has not, I believe, ever been disputed: but as all the barbarous nations were divided into a multiplicity of tribes, we cannot infer that the Silures were strictly Cantabrians. On the contrary, they were likely, not only to have been a distinct tribe of the Iberian nation while they resided in Spain, but to have acquired a great diversity of language and manners during their abode in Gaul. I apprehend them to have been the earliest inhabitants of that country, and therefore properly to be called Gauls; as their countrymen the Aquitanians were, equally with the Celts and the Belge.

Your reporter is more correct, in representing me to have said that the Cantabrians emigrated to Ireland; as I think the ancient Irish traditions likely to be right in affirming that the early inhabitants of that island came thither from the north of Spain. The radical affinity, yet great diversity, of the Welch

and the Irish dialects, imply them to have been either immemorially distinct tribes of the same nation, or to have reached the British islands by different routes, and in very different circumstances.

Such an hypothesis naturally prompts the inquiry, whether the language of the modern Biscavans, which is well known to vary greatly from that of other Spaniards, has, or has not, preserved any resemblance of the Welch and the Irish tongues. Aware of the contrariety of sentiment which subsists among persons who might be supposed qualified to decide this question, I would not hazard an opinion of my own respecting it, if I had not been favoured with peculiar assistance for doing so. Some very valuable (and I believe *unique*) MSS. in the Cantabrian language, with the use of which Lord Macclesfield has indulged me, convinced me that a radical affinity between the Welch, the Irish, and the Cantabrian tongues, indubitably exists; although the latter is so strongly impregnated with Latin terms, that it may more properly be called a mixed language, than, like the Welch, or the Irish, strictly a dialect of the ancient Iberian.

I shall add, at present, only a remark on that part of your report, in which I am said to have "traced the manners of this people (the Cantabrians), in those of the county of Cornwall, the most convenient part of Britain for access from Spain." From what precedes, it is evident that I do not apprehend the inhabitants of Cornwall to have passed thither directly from Spain. The Cornish, or Llogegrians, came from Gascony to Britain; and they seem to have either derived their name from, or communicated it to, the River Liger, or Loire, which was probably the boundary of Gascony at that time. It was also their language, and especially their pronunciation, not their manners, to which I adverted, and this, as illustrative of the English, not the Cantabrian language.

Begging your excuse for the trouble that I have given you, and your insertion of these explanations in your very valuable miscellany,

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

SAMUEL GREATHEED.

P. S. If objections occur to any of your learned correspondents against those particulars of my hypothesis which I have thought it necessary to communicate, I shall gladly attend to whatever may be suggested by the channel of your Magazine; regarding historical truth as an important object of research, and the system which I have formed as only worthy of regard so far as it may tend to its elucidation.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—Homo sum,  
Humani nihil a me alienum puto.

THE NEW RUPTURE SOCIETY.

[This society includes the treatment of prolapses, as well as of herniary complaints.]

It has been estimated that at least one person in fifteen is ruptured: but among those classes of the community which are much exposed to laborious employment, the average may be fixed at one in eight or nine. The proportion, however, of sufferers from this disease, is incomparably greater in places of which the situation is low and damp, and the atmosphere relaxing. The committee of this Institution have been credibly informed, that, in some particular parishes, the proportion may be computed at even a *fourth* of the labouring population!

This complaint is not confined to any particular age or sex, nor is it the consequence of depraved habits or immoral behaviour: but it arises from a natural bodily defect, or from very unusual exertions, at any period of life; and can be neither foreseen nor avoided, either by the wealthy or the poor. Its tendency is so alarming, that without timely aid it generally terminates by a painful and rapid dissolution, in early life, or during the vigour of manhood; although, in a majority of cases, its fatal consequences may almost certainly be prevented by the application of an appropriate Truss or Compress.

As many persons do not know that females are liable to this heavy affliction, the following statement, made by Mr. Blair, and founded on actual experience, will shew the proportion of herniary complaints in each sex, out of 3287 cases.

|             |                     | Males. |   | Females. |  |
|-------------|---------------------|--------|---|----------|--|
| 800 Double  | { In both thighs... | 3      | & | 44       |  |
| Ruptures.   | { In both groins... | 667    | & | 86       |  |
| 2487 Single | { In one thigh .... | 59     | & | 175      |  |
| Ruptures.   | { In one groin .... | 1702   | & | 400      |  |
|             | { In the navel..... | 36     | & | 115      |  |
| Total       |                     | 2457   | & | 830      |  |

Of the single ruptures, more than one third happened on the left side, and nearly two thirds on the right side. A very small proportion of triple ruptures, and other extraordinary cases, likewise occurred in the above number; but they were extremely rare, and mostly existed among the *female sex*.

The present treasurers are Henry Hoare, Esq. and W. H. Hoare, Esq. No. 37, Fleet Street.—Surgeon, William Blair, Esq. No. 69, Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury Square.—Secretary, W. E. Allen, Esq. No. 16, New Bridge Street.

During the year 1796, a society was formed in this metropolis for the sole purpose of gratuitously affording surgical assistance and trusses to ruptured persons, of either sex, in indigent circumstances. The benefits of that establishment were extended to those ruptured soldiers and sailors (properly recommended by their commanding officers) who had been dismissed from his Majesty's service; on which account the war office contributed fifty pounds per annum, towards the support of that society. Popular instructions were likewise printed and circulated by the subscribers, for conveying to the afflicted poor such needful information concerning the nature and consequences of ruptures as should lead them to adopt means for their personal safety. But, unfortunately, some circumstances occurred, which induced the principal patrons of that institution (after calling a general meeting) to discontinue their sanction, and at length to withdraw from it entirely\*.

\* Copy of a declaration recently published in the newspapers, &c.—Under the patronage of H. R. H. the Duke of York.—*New Rupture Society*.—Various public advertisements having appeared from time to time with several of our names, unauthorised by us, and contrary to our wishes, the following notice is given, in order to prevent any further misapprehension or deception:

"We, the undersigned *President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and, Life Governors* of a society formerly instituted for the relief of the ruptured poor, think it incumbent on us to declare, that in consequence of our disapprobation of the conduct of some of the officers and managers of that institution, we consider ourselves as having had no connexion with the society (to which Sir John Pinhorn is now said to be Treasurer, and Mr. William Turnbull, Surgeon) since the 15th day of December 1800; nor have we ever sanctioned, or even been privy to, any of their subsequent proceedings; but have joined and sanctioned another institution, under the title of the *New Rupture Society*, established in 1805, which we trust will be governed by such just and honourable principles as will prevent those irregularities which compelled us, the undersigned, to withdraw from the former institution: and we rely on that public and liberal support to the new society which, on investigation, it may be found to merit.—(Signed) Melville, *President*. M. Garthshore, J. Heavside, John Julius Angerstein, W. Windham, Robert Hankey, W. Farquhar, *Vice-Presidents*. J. W. Adam, *Treasurer*. Henry Hoare, W. Alers, W. Hall Timbrel, Abraham Goldsmid, Rob. Thornton, Sam. Thornton, Henry Thornton, James Farrer, George Wolff, Teignmouth, W. Wilberforce, Barham, S. Dunelm, *Life Governors*."

## CHARITY SERMON FOR THE POOR IRISH.

*To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.*

Sir, As every public act of philanthropy that tends to the glory of God, and to the promulgation of religious knowledge, should be generally diffused; I anticipate the pleasure of your inserting the following in your valuable repertory.

On Sunday the 21st ult. it was given out at church that a charity sermon would be preached in the evening for the benefit of the poor Irish who lie in darkness. Our worthy Rector took his text from Amos, ch. viii., 1, 11, and 12, and after descending on the melancholy state of those nations, among whom reigns a famine "of hearing the word of the Lord," he proceeded to inform us, that the Rev. Mr. Shaw had two livings in the county of Kilkenny. Commiserating the wretched state of his flock, owing to the gross ignorance under which they groaned, the idea was suggested to him of distributing the book of life, which he continued for some time, at his own expence, with every possible success. A great furtherance of his plan was the particular state of the country. It appears, that for some years past specie of all kinds has almost wholly disappeared. Country banks succeeding, the people found it necessary to learn to read that they might not be exposed to those frauds which might easily arise from their ignorance of paper currency.

Mr. S. finding the apostolic labours he was engaged in would occupy a greater portion of his time than his other pastoral duties would allow of, resigned his livings, and devoted himself entirely to the distribution of the Scriptures. Having fixed on a low price within the compass of every one's pocket, he has continued his exertions to the benefit of thousands. In the county of Connaught, where the Irish language is very prevalent, he has distributed numerous copies in that language. And in one village, where he did not expect to sell a single copy, no less than 300 were soon disposed of. In many parts of that benighted country he found that the Bible has scarcely ever been heard of, and that not one family in a thousand possessed a copy. Such a general anxiety was testified for the sacred books, that Mr. S. finding the labours of an individual could not keep pace with their thirst after spiritual information, applied to Government, who, to their praise be it spoken, not only generously assisted him, but have granted him the permission of importing Bibles and Testaments free of duty. Above 17,000 copies have already been distributed; and I understand Mr. S. is now in London collecting more for this "labour of love".

I can only add, Mr. Editor, that the hearts of the congregation were in unison with our Rector, who told us that he was so convinced that the hand of the Lord was in it, that he could not withhold his wish of addressing a christian assembly on so interesting a topic. The sum of £67 3s. 10d. was collected. That other villages of this highly favoured isle may follow the example is the ardent wish of yours, &c. INCOLA.

*Clapham, July 1, 1807.*

## DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Saturday, July 11, His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester laid the foundation stone of a new asylum, for the indigent deaf and dumb, to be erected nearly opposite the Bricklayers' Arms, in the Kent-road. After placing a glass vessel, filled with the current coin, in the body of the stone, over which a brass plate was affixed, with a suitable inscription, his Royal Highness assisted in cementing a second stone on the first, and then proceeded to a handsome marquee, where he took refreshment; and about three o'clock, returned to town. His Royal Highness set an example of liberality by subscribing 50 guineas. The Lord Mayor gave 50, and H. Thornton, Esq. M. P. 40. Several persons of distinction attended the ceremony, and the windows in the road were crowded with spectators. The First Surrey Regiment of Volunteers were drawn up to receive his Royal Highness suitably to his rank.

## ANCIENT MASONS OF ENGLAND.

On St. John's Day, the fraternity of ancient Masons of England, of whom the Duke of Atholl is Grand Master, held their anniversary at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand. There were representatives of between forty and fifty lodges present, and, after the masonic business of the day, they dined with the Grand Master's Lodge, his Grace being in the chair. This is the fraternity which, alone in England, maintains the ancient institutions of masonry, and which is alone acknowledged by the masonic world as genuine masons. The brotherhood is recognized by Act of Parliament, and enjoy a clear capital of several thousand pounds in the funds, which is daily increasing, although it distributes in benevolence a very large sum, monthly, to distressed brethren from every part of the world. The noble Duke congratulated the fraternity on the increasing opulence of the institution, arising from the strict, quiet, and unostentatious adherence to the ancient principles of the craft, which must assuredly preserve its ascendancy over all innovation. The day was spent in the highest conviviality.



CONSIDERATIONS ON THE IMPORTANCE AND  
PRACTICABILITY OF A COMMERCE BE-  
TWEEN BRITISH INDIA, AND THE RED  
SEA. BY SIR HOME POPHAM. ADDRESSED  
TO MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

The following paper is not only interesting in itself, as referring to the extension of the trade of these kingdoms, but receives additional interest from the incessant machinations of our enemy, in reference to the same countries, and to the necessity of effectually opposing him. The seizure of Egypt by the French (to counteract the effects of which aggression was the object of Sir H. Popham's mission) has led to the occupation of the same country by the British, and a clearer conception of what *might* be the result of such a procedure, may be gathered from this paper than from any we have seen. We are therefore gratified by an opportunity of inserting it: because, 1. it shews what the French might have effected in time, had they not been expelled; 2. it shews the most effectual, though silent means, of counteracting a similar plan; 3. it explains the anxiety of our government to secure a key to this passage; 4. it shews Sir H. P.'s attention to the interests of national commerce, which in the instance of his *information* addressed to the manufacturing towns of our island, on occasion of the capture of Buenos Ayres, was viewed in very different lights by different classes of the public.

Aug. 20, 1801.

THE political situation of Arabia, in regard to the Porte, Great Britain, and India, requires Lord Wellesley's serious consideration; and as the presence of so great a military and naval force will very sensibly operate on the minds of the different chiefs, and probably induce them to accede to Lord Wellesley's wishes, he may conceive this the most favourable moment to carry all his views into effect. The Secret Committee, in the instructions which they gave me on this head, seem *anxious* to enter into some system of permanent commercial negotiation with the Imam of Sennah and the Sheriffe of Mecca, as promising vast advantages to the Company. In regard to the Imam of Sennah, I apprehend no difficulty. On the contrary, if he is wise, he ought to court the most intimate connection with the Company, and even entreat them to keep up a small military establishment, as the most certain means of checking the incursions of the Bedouins, who are daily threatening Mocha.

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The Bedouins may, however, be of such service to us, that their chiefs ought to be courted, and managed by courtesy instead of force.

In regard to the commercial intercourse between India and Sennah, I am satisfied the whole exports of that country might be made subservient to the Company, and the trade in general brought under their controul; which, in fact, though without the appearance, would be making a monopoly of some very valuable branches of commerce and revenue; and one, which the luxury of the times has made a necessary article of existence in northern Europe, particularly in France, where, I believe, the preference of Mocha coffee has more generally obtained than in the lower parts of Germany. It however may, by proper management, be vested in the Company; and whether the coffee emporium is in London, or in the Company's godowns at Mocha, is a question of no moment for the present, though it may be on a future day.

The extraordinary occurrences of the war have made it necessary to increase the British tonnage to a degree of unexampled extent; it therefore is an act of wisdom in all governments, in their moments of relaxation from the operations of war, to turn their thoughts to the probable events of peace, and to cherish and encourage every source that promises the most distant employment for ships, on such an event taking place.

A commercial resident should be fixed on, of probity, ability, and resource, with one or two assistants of equal competency, and such articles of Indian manufacture as seem best calculated for the markets should be consigned annually, and powers vested to contract with the coffee planters; and to attend the great fair for coffee, and other productions of Arabia, at Beit il Fakeih, held, I think, twice a year. The extent to which this commerce may be likely to be carried, ought to be kept a profound secret; and a knowledge of it only become public in proportion to its increased operations. At present, the Company have a native Banyan, who has for many years transacted their business; and the advantages he has thereby derived has, by report, given him the credit of possessing twenty lacks of dollars.

I cannot altogether bring myself to decide the question about the Sheriffe of Mecca; yet I am fully persuaded, he will never be brought to any sincere negotiation with us, not so much from his affection to the French as our intimate alliance with the Porte, from whose yoke he wants to be completely emancipated; but this must, I think, be firmly resisted, not only in respect to the subsisting connection with the grand seignior, but our own immediate interest, which must suffer

from the arrogation of extraordinary power by any resident individual in Arabia. Cossier is fortunately the port for supply of grain to Arabia, consequently that country may be starved by one of the insignificant cruisers of the Bombay establishment; and the Sheriffe of Mecca should be given to understand this in the most unequivocal manner.

I cannot say any thing at present on the propriety of a commercial resident being stationed at Suez, or whether it would be allowed; but a question arises in my mind, on the policy of encouraging the exportations of India to the Red Sea, beyond the consumption of Egypt and Arabia, though I am convinced it would be wise to concentrate all the productions of these two last countries in our magazines at Mocha.

In exploring the different parts of the coast, springs of excellent water have been discovered, and wells are dug, about twenty-four miles from hence, where the ships go down in rotation to water; which is as good as any in India, and plentifully supplied; independent of which, we have several wells contiguous to this anchorage, which affords tolerable good water, and in great abundance.

All French traders in this port, pay to the government a duty of two and a quarter per cent. on exports and imports; while the English, in common with every other European nation, are charged three per cent. on the same.\*

The moderate and conciliating measures which the British have ever used with the Imaum, and the real services which they have done to all Arabia, contrasted with the harsh conduct on the part of the French, which obtained for them this immunity, afford a reasonable presumption, that the duty exacted on British merchandise may be reduced to two per cent.

Any subject of this government, purchasing Surat piece-goods of an Englishman, pays a duty of five per cent. to the Dola; thereby making the whole impost, to which the British are liable for these articles, eight per cent. The intention is to encourage the Surat merchants, by preventing us from bringing their goods to the market at a cheaper rate than themselves are able to do.

A British subject importing coffee to any place beyond the Red Sea, excepting Busra, pays three per cent. duty. If he sends it to Busra, a further duty is exacted of one dollar for every ten Frazil bales; and if up the Gulph, the Arab duty is charged seven per cent.

Every Arab subject purchasing of an Englishman any kind of grain, pays to the

Dola four measures from every bag of forty measures, that is, ten per cent.; which, with the duty paid on its importation, three per cent. renders the whole sum actually charged to the British trader thirteen per cent. The subterfuge, by which it is pretended that three per cent. only is received from British merchants, is in this instance too gross to deceive.

When drugs and other articles are brought from the opposite shores, the Abyssinians will not land them, on account of the heavy duties; consequently the English are obliged to purchase them afloat, paying the Arab duty of nine per cent. and afterwards the English duty of three per cent. on their exportation.

The trade of Arabia, as confined to the Gulph, or more properly speaking, the home trade of the Red Sea, is carried on between the Arabians and Abyssinians, no other description of people being employed in the navigation of the tonnage which transports the production of each coast for the opposite markets: but the exterior trade is increasing in Arabian bottoms, not only from Juddah, but Muscat, and other places: aided, in many instances, by capitals from native houses, residing under the protection of the British presidencies.

The two principal, and I may say almost the only ports from whence the whole coast of Arabia, comprehended in the more northern part of the Red Sea, is supplied with corn, are Suez and Cossier. The other places on the coast of Abyssinia, though enjoying some commerce, are too inconsiderable to notice; nor are they in a situation for an enemy to derive advantage from their tonnage, if even the approach to the coast was less intricate and dangerous than it really is.

In this state of dependence on Egypt for corn, and the interchange of Arabian commodities, a great portion of tonnage is employed which might be applicable to the purposes of an enemy in another war, if some mode is not adopted to reduce it imperceptibly, by the introduction of British vessels of a particular description, that will be hereafter noticed in the more detailed establishment which I shall submit to your Lordship's consideration. This would make the natives less anxious to build large dows; which are the only class I am apprehensive may be used to our prejudice.

It is very difficult to ascertain the quantity of wheat and other grain supplied from Egypt, as there are a variety of impositions in the manifest exhibited by the exporters at the custom-houses of Suez and Cossier; but, on a moderate calculation, there is scarce ever less than twenty thousand tons which is sent to the coast between Yumbo and Cam-

\* This was settled when the French fired on the town, to recover a debt.

sida; Lohela, Hodeida, and Mocha receive their wheat and cuscuss (which is the staple food of the lower class) from the interior part of the country, and any deficiency which may arise from a bad season, is supplied by the ships from India, which bring grain for the upper part of the Gulf.

The natives, however, prefer the Egyptian wheat, owing, I imagine, to its being fresher; but they always depend on their supply of rice from India, which probably at Mocha seldom exceeds two thousand bags.

The kingdom of Yemen is so happy in its production of coffee, that little attention is paid to the cultivation of any other articles. The crops vary according to the seasons,—as it is an uncertain plant in its several stages of vegetation, previous to the berry being completely set. I understand, however, that the annual produce is seldom any less than 36,000 Mocha bahars (which is about 8,000 tons) and not more than 50,000; therefore we may calculate the average at 9,000 tons. Two-thirds of this, at least, is sent up the Gulf for the Egyptian and European markets: the remainder goes to India, Muscat, and occasionally by Americans or other foreign vessels which come to Mocha for a complete cargo; and these may be estimated, on an average, at two or three ships a year.

There are gums, drugs, and other commodities which may be included in the general productions of Arabia and Abyssinia.

I have canvassed this subject in every possible form; and I am still disposed to think, that the direct trade between India and this Gulf should be exclusively in the hands of the Company; though I am aware that individuals may object to a public monopoly, from a general prejudice to the term, without considering how much the Company will be benefited by its successful application in the present instance.

I expressed an apprehension, in some of the letters I had the honour to write to your Lordship from Suez, that if the trade of this Gulf was not kept either in the hands of the Company or particularly restricted, so many speculators would engage in it on the first news of the definitive treaty being signed; as to overstock the markets in such a manner, that the English would become competitors against each other; and consequently reduce the price, procrastinate the returns, and ultimately ruin all the adventurers. Instances of this kind have occurred on former occasions; and they may be attended with such misunderstandings as may eventually call for the serious interference of government.

It also strikes me as a matter of importance, that the exports from India should, in the first instance, be confined to the eastern coast of Africa, Abyssinia, Arabia, Egypt, and the neighbouring countries.

There are several reasons which induce me to recommend Cairo as the first seat of our political and commercial establishment for the Red Sea. It is the emporium of Egypt, and the residence of the richest men in the country;—it is centrally situated; and its facility of communication by water with Abyssinia, the interior of Africa, the southern parts of Europe and Turkey, give it a decided pre-eminence for the latter consideration: and the same reasons operate in favour of its political advantages, as I do not apprehend any intrigue can possibly be carried on by a French agent, likely to affect the interests of Great Britain, except at Cairo, or within the knowledge of our connections in that place.

For several years there has been little or no revenue collected from the foreign trade at Cairo; but it has been known to amount to 20,000,000 dollars annually, particularly after the conclusion of last war. The English have enjoyed very little of this trade since the plunder of the caravan in 1779.

A variety of projects, however, have been submitted, both at home and in India, for placing it on a permanent and increasing footing; and the Court of Directors have frequently urged the point with much interest, though, I believe, the precarious administration of the Beys, and their uncertain and rapacious exactions, rendered it impossible to calculate on the duration or inviolability of any treaty entered into with them.

I have mentioned two assistants for this station, as it will frequently be necessary that one should attend the duty at the port of Suez; and as the journey across the desert is now made with so much facility it will scarcely be considered any trouble to undertake it.

The duration of the government of the Beys was so very uncertain, that each, to improve the advantage of the moment, increased the taxes on coffee, as the most staple article of commerce to such an extent, that the trade was very nearly ruined.

In a political point of view, another very great consideration would attach to this commercial establishment: the Bedouins, who are the principal camel-owners, and only carriers across the desert, would in course of time be so completely under the management of the residents in Egypt, that I imagine no difficulty would exist in persuading them to drive all their camels and cattle, on our account, to the shores of the Red Sea, on the first debarkation of an enemy; and if some extraordinary measures are not adopted, the French will certainly invade Egypt again, whenever a war takes place. By this means, however, the passage across the desert would be rendered almost impracticable; and the Indian army, on its arrival in the Red Sea,

could be amply provided with every thing it might want.

But admitting that the Porte should incline to favour the designs of the French, and give them every facility to cross the desert, how are they to effect a passage down the Red Sea, when none but British vessels are upon it? and what assistance can they hope for in Arabia, when the greater part of that country has insensibly become dependent on India for grain, and must of necessity be, in many respects, under our controul.

The next place of notice, after Cossier, in coming down the Gulph, is certainly Juddah.

When the pilgrims, in collecting at Cairo for the great caravan, find that a sufficient quantity of Indian goods of every quality can be obtained from the Company's warehouses at that place, they will never think of purchasing them at Mecca, with all the risk, trouble, and disadvantage of so long a land-carriage. The Sheriffe's revenues on the coffee will also be materially lessened; for every dow that goes up to Suez is obliged to pay the following duties:

At Gofsidah, six German crowns for every thirteen bales. Duty inwards, at Juddah, one bale in kind for every twenty-four bales: duty outward, five German crowns for every bale; and all the coffee must be landed and weighed, to ascertain the duties, and re-shipped at the owner's expence; which they estimate, with presents and charges, to amount to near three per cent.; consequently the duties to which coffee is amenable in the Sheriffe's port, in Arab bottoms, is twenty per cent. calculating the bale at (380lbs.) forty crowns, which is nearly the present price. I know the natives, in making their calculations, call the duties and port-charges at twenty-five per cent.; but as British ships are not subject to this, there becomes an absolute saving of twenty-five per cent.; which, on four or five cargoes of as many hundred tons each, would amount to a very considerable sum. Referring, however, to the importation from India for the Judda market, I do not think it would be advisable to send any quantity of bale goods in the first instance; nor would I recommend any fixed resident during the life of the present Sheriffe: but as the Arab ships, on a moderate calculation, carry 20,000 bags of rice annually, I think that quantity at least ought to be sent, with a view of underselling them, and lowering the price of so essential an article of life to the common people, who would materially feel the advantage to be derived from a commercial intercourse with the Company's ships.

Mocha has been established as the principal port of Yemen near five hundred years; and the Arabs say it was the last place possessed by the Turks, who gave up every title to the sovereignty of the country for a va-

luable consideration; but some historians assert they were driven out, and since that time the Imaum has been looked upon as an independent prince.

It is a place of very considerable trade; and, independent of its staple article of coffee, it has lately enjoyed a great intercourse with Abyssinia, and some of the small ports on the coast of Africa; not from any exertion or provident regulation on the part of the Imaum, but from the total decline of the trade at Aden. I was astonished to learn that upwards of 3,000 bales of gum-arabic were annually imported from the neighbourhood of Bunder Felix: the other articles which it obtains from the opposite coast, are myrrh, aloes, dragon's blood, frankincense, ivory, slaves, gold dust, and a small quantity of very fine coffee.

The next and last place to which my attention is called, is to the port of Aden. I have been at Aden in both monsoons; but never experienced such blowing weather as I have in Mocha roads. The water at Aden is far preferable,—it is really good; and the Mocha water is the worst in the Red Sea. In regard to other supplies, Dr. Pringle has no doubt of the advantages at Aden, both for an army and navy; particularly in the articles of vegetables and fish. He was some months at Aden, and many more at Mocha.

The Back Bay has been described to me very different from the view which Admiral Blankett had of it. The Jehangier, a ship of near 1,000 tons, lay there several months; and the commander assured me he never was in a safer place.

Aden was formerly the most opulent town in Arabia, and particularly countenanced by the Turkish government; but after the Turks were driven out of the country by the Imaum's forces, he very properly saw the advantage which that port derived from its exclusive enjoyment of the Indian trade; and managed, by much address, to persuade the principal Sheik of the Bedouins, in amity with the Sultan, to visit him at Sunna, where he was immediately put to death, and his adherents dispersed, who plundered so indiscriminately, that the planters could not send any more coffee by that route, and established the port of Hodeida; and its success induced them to build Mocha, which has ultimately become the first port in Yemen.

The revenues of the Sultan of Aden have gradually declined since that period; and now principally rest on what is collected on the jouarry and other grain which is produced within his territory. He resides about twenty-five miles from Aden, in a retired manner, waiting, as it is very natural, the first favourable opportunity to improve his wrecked fortune.

As a commercial port, it has manifest ad-



vantages over Mocha: it is accessible at all seasons of the year; and experience has shewn that ships, after having made a southern passage from India, have been from three weeks to six reaching Mocha; and one, after every attempt, was obliged to return to India. This happens from the middle of June to the end of August; and it is equally difficult to obtain Aden from Mocha in November, December, January, February, and March. It has been found necessary to send our dispatch-vessels to lie in the back bay of Aden in the last-mentioned months, to receive the packets from Egypt, which can be conveyed in four days overland; and those vessels have been twenty-four in reaching it. By the Straights of Babelmandel, its intercourse with the coast of Africa can be kept up at all seasons; and consequently there would be a continued trade, if any protection was given to the Sultan by the Company, for he has not capital to re-establish his commerce. I have conversed with several people in the most cautious manner, and I find every body anxious for the port of Aden, in preference to Mocha; and there is no prince of Arabia whose character stands so high with the independent Arabs of the coast as the Sultan of Aden.

The exports and imports of Aden will be nearly the same as at the port of Mocha, though I imagine gum-arabic, and the other drugs which are brought from the opposite coast, owing to its contiguity, may be procured at a cheaper rate, exclusive of the difference in the duties.

The country bordering on the territories of Aden is still nearer that port; and consequently many of the coffee planters will take that point of exportation instead of Mocha.

Aden is the strongest military possession I have seen in Arabia; and if possessed by the French during a war, they would have the means of blocking up the Red Sea till the arrival of a superior force; and at all times to annoy not only the trade there, but that of the whole Malabar coast, with more advantages than they have done from the Mauritius.

The greater part of this country through which we passed is divided into small districts, inhabited by different Sheiks and their tribes, who cultivate the ground, and are subject to the higher class of Sheiks or Dolas appointed by the Imaum: but unless some very decided measures are taken by him, I am apprehensive that his power will decline very fast; and that Mahomed Ally Sayed, the Dola of Udden, is the most likely person to usurp the government of the coffee country. The attachment of the people to him is very obvious; and in all our intercourse, they appeared to hold him in higher respect than even the Imaum, whose name they seldom mentioned.

As allied to the views of Sir Home Popham we shall insert an extract from Mr. Consul Baldwin's "Political Recollections relative to Egypt:" as that gentleman was many years in the East, and had ample opportunities of making his reflections at leisure. The relevance of such opinions to present circumstances will not escape the attentive reader.

Egypt communicates with the coasts of Syria, Caramania, Natolia, and the coasts of the Black Sea; with the coasts of Greece, of Italy, and France; with the coasts of Spain, the northern coast of Africa, and all the islands of the Mediterranean, in a space of twenty days: it communicates with the coasts of Arabia Felix, of the gulphs of Persia and Bengal, the Eastern coasts of Africa, Madagascar, and the Cape of Good Hope, in forty days; with the coasts of Sumatra, Java, Japan, and China; the Philippines, the coasts of Brazil, and great part of America; with all the interior parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe, in ninety days: it approaches England to her possessions in the East Indies, by a communication of sixty days; and in one hundred days may send her tidings to the farthest corners of the earth.

The French have been twice expelled from India, in less than three months after the declaration of a war, - by an effect of my advices from Egypt. Perhaps, as a consequence of these exertions, I may have been a principal in producing the late events in Egypt.

The French were very sore at the effect of my dispatches from Egypt. It was treating them with an alacrity which rather surprised them. They began to examine what Egypt might be worth to France. I had seen it, and were the French not to see it? They sent Commandant de Truguet, in 1785, to conclude a treaty with the Beys of Egypt: he succeeded. Upon his return to Paris, the French were so captivated by his report as to meditate the conquest of Egypt.

In 1796, I was apprised of the departure of the Dutch squadron from the Texel, bound, with troops, to the Cape of Good Hope; and I had the good fortune to transmit this intelligence to Admiral Elphinstone in India, in time to enable the squadron to return to the Cape, and to capture the Dutch squadron, and to save that valuable conquest to our country.

In 1796, I had to counteract a public mission entrusted to the agency of Tinville, brother to the notorious Public Accuser, Tinville, who was arrived in Cairo expressly to inveigle the Beys of Egypt into the designs of the French, and particularly to obtain consent to their project of passing an army

through Egypt, to the East Indies, by the Red Sea, in order to strengthen Tippoo, and finally to annihilate the British dominion in the East Indies: and I did counteract it. Tinville is known to have said, upon his return to Alexandria disappointed, "Ils ne nous veulent pas de gré, ils nous auront de force." "Mais, comment ferez-vous pour embarquer vos troupes sur la Mer Rouge?" "Nous y transporterons des vaisseaux en charpente." It appeared here, that the Republicans were bent at this time upon the invasion of Egypt. Perhaps the term of passing to India, was only a pretext to get easier possession of Egypt, as a prelude to the rest.

A communication with India by the Red Sea may be established, which in its consequences will have this operation: It will create a call for the manufactures of Bengal principally, which will contribute to the prosperity of that country: It will, in exchange, supply them with a large return of specie, the sinew of our importance in India. It will deduct from that of the French, by taking away the foundation of their trade. It will afford a channel of expeditious correspondence, which is the soul of government, between England and the East Indies: and in the event of a sudden war, may enable us to conquer our rivals, and add their possessions to our own.

#### GENERAL IDEA OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

The vast extent of the Ottoman Empire, and the nature of its military establishments, occasion in the same army an assemblage of various nations, who differ in their manners, dress, language, and religion.

These troops may be divided in a general view, into two classes; one receiving pay, the other volunteers.

#### Troops receiving Pay.

*The Janissaries.* This word is a corruption of *Yeni-asker*, "new troops." The first establishment of this corps was under Amurat I. (A.D. 1362) who allotted a portion of the youth taken in war against infidels, to form a guard for his person. The Janissaries now form a part of the standing army of Turkey; they are divided into *companies*, or regiments, called *Odakhs*. The number of men composing each regiment is not limited; for, in general, that regiment which has gained the greatest renown in war-exploits, is sought after by those who wish to enlist. However relaxed in discipline, this corps is still more to be depended on than any other; as it retains a sense of its former reputation. But a material difference exists between the Janissaries of Europe, and those of Asia; the Asiatics are a poor effeminate race, possessing all the vices of the others, without

any of their good qualities. In time of peace the Janissaries follow some profession, by which they live. In time of war, they have the privilege, when quartered in a town, to share the profits of the tradesmen, by assisting in their shops. Their dress is more uniform than that worn by other troops, and it is better calculated for walking than the generality of Eastern dresses are; their trowsers are smaller, and fit close to the leg in the form of gaiters. Besides a musket, they carry a pair of pistols and a large knife, which are fastened to their waist by a sash.

All their officers, from the *Bayracter* or ensign, to the *Bimbashi* or colonel, are distinguished by the shape of their turban. The *Yenicheri-Agassi*, or Generalissimo of the Janissaries, ranks with a Pasha of three tails. But the rank of the officers below the colonel carries none of that respectability which is attached to the same rank in our armies: the ensign and captain attend upon the colonel as menial servants; they wait at his table, and stand before him in the humblest attitude. Promotion does not always follow merit, nor do they rise by seniority; rank is obtained by purchase, often by favour; and the meanest individual of this corps, if he be under a powerful protector, may become *Yenicheri-Agassi*, and from that be raised to the dignity of Grand Vizier.

The daily pay of the private soldiers is from five to ten aspers [one penny to two-pence of our money,] besides a daily ration of bread and rice: meat is allowed them twice a week. The caldron in which their victuals are cooked is held sacred; it is always attended by a guard, and is a sure protection to any one who should claim it by taking refuge near it.

*The Arnauts.* The troops which are raised in the Morea, Epirus, Albania, and Macedonia, are known under the general appellation of *Arnauts*. They are a warlike people, their only profession being that of arms; and they have become the mercenaries of Turkey, by hiring themselves to the different pashas, even as far as Medina and Jedda. They retain much of the ferocity of the Spartans, of whom they are said to be the descendants: their dress would favour that supposition, from its resemblance to the tunic. They wear a breastplate of silver, and a species of armour covers their legs; many of them walk in sandals; the fore part of the head, as far as the middle of the crown, is shaved, and only a tuft of hair hangs loose on the back part of the head; a red skull-cap of cloth comes far over their eyebrows, and gives them a very fierce look. Their fire-arms are in general beautifully ornamented in silver and gold; their muskets are tight, and are made like a *Tomahawk* at the butt-end, I imagine to be used in self-

defence in cases of necessity. The Arnauts have the reputation of being very courageous; they certainly carry with them a very exalted notion of their own prowess; and as they are commanded by officers from their nation whom they respect, it is probable that their valour might be put to greater use than where less union exists.

The *Lesghis* come from Georgia and Circassia; they form a light cavalry, and are a fine manly race, extremely handsome, fair, and well-shaped. They are also, inured to war, from the constant hostile state in which they live among themselves in the inaccessible heights of Mount Caucasus, and from the frequent skirmishes which they have with the Russian troops on their frontiers. Their dress resembles, in some respects, that of the Tartars; but their heads are not shaved, and, instead of a turban, they wear a cap made of sheep's skin.

#### Volunteers.

These troops consist of religious enthusiasts, who sell their little property at home, and from the most remote parts of the empire follow the standard of Mahomet: as soon as their little fortune is expended, they return. Many of this class, have all their lives been plunderers or assassins, and follow an army in the hopes of plunder. The most numerous and famed of this adventurous tribe are the *Delis*. This name signifies *madmen*: they form a light cavalry, and boast of never refusing to undertake the most hazardous enterprises. In case of a defeat, they readily plunder their own camp; and frequently when the body of the army is engaged. During a march, they pillage the unfortunate peasants. They are distinguished by a hollow cap of sheep's skin, made in the form of a cylinder, and tied about the head with a handkerchief.

The Volunteers, as well as all other descriptions of troops which compose a Turkish army, receive a daily ration of bread: the cavalry receive a ration of barley for their horses.

It is, perhaps, a fortunate circumstance for Europe, that the efforts of European officers, to discipline the Turks, have proved ineffectual; for, in personal courage, bodily strength, and military powers, they equal, if not surpass, any other body of men. A loaf of bread, with an onion, is what many of them have always lived upon: rice is a luxury, and meat a dainty. With this abstemious diet they are strangers to many of our diseases, and the hardships of a camp life are habitual to them; from their infancy, they have slept upon the ground and in the open air. Discipline would certainly make men who are possessed of such natural advantages very formidable.

A Turkish army may well be compared to an armed rabble; the power of a chief may keep up a certain degree of subordination, which, however, goes only as far as he is possessed of more or less energy of character, and often will not prevent plundering of villages, and quarrels between whole corps of the same army.

If there be two leaders, commanding each a separate detachment of the same class of troops, both pitch their tents how distant so ever they please. The tent of a chief stands in the midst of those of his followers. A Pashia is distinguished by a silver ball fixed to the tent pole, and by the standards, with the number of horse-tails denoting his rank, planted before his tent. The Grand Vizier generally chooses a height for his tent; which may be distinguished by a wall of cloth that surrounds it; his household, and domestics, encamp about him, and form his body guard: their number depends on his wealth, or on his ideas of grandeur. His camp, with that of the other ministers, who accompany him, often amounts to 10,000 men in mere attendants.

The common establishment of a clerk to any department of the administration, requires two tents, a servant, a water-carrier, a groom, a cook, and a person to pitch and strike his tents, with a proportion of horses and camels.

A number of the Volunteer Soldiers carry on traffic; tradesmen of all descriptions follow the camp: some keep coffee-houses, which are distinguished by a red flag. A number of public criers is constantly employed in describing things lost, or in selling divers articles by auction. This scene of confusion is certainly more easily conceived than told; but a very ingenious definition of it was given by a Turk, who was asked to describe their manner of encampment: "Thus," said he, pulling from his pocket a handful of coin, and throwing them at random on a table.

#### March of a Turkish army.

When on its march, a Turkish army discloses its weakness. A cryer proclaims overnight the hour of marching next morning. "To-morrow, you are to march to such a place: so many hours: those who think proper may depart directly." The baggage, camp-equipage, &c. move off first, without any guard: every man marches at his own pace. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, all move and mix, in one immense crowd; and a great number of stragglers who infest the road-sides for the purpose of plunder makes it very dangerous to leave the main body.

We are not, however, to suppose, that there are no exceptions to this tumultuous assem-

blage. Sultan Selim took particular pains to discipline the *Chiflick* regiments [so named from a town and district]; but we find from Sir S. Smith, that one of them was not *perfectly* obedient at Acre. Various other *parts*, i. e. small corps of European Turks, have been trained in an orderly and regular manner. But the character of three or four thousand men is but a small exception from that of the Ottoman forces in general. It is, further, a natural question to be asked, whether the late accession of French officers will not improve the Turkish Army? Our opinion is, that no power or influence will induce the main body of the Ottoman forces to *obey*—to obey foreign superiors—Christian superiors—Franks. If one part of the army *would* do it; another part is too jealous of its privilege of opposition, and *will not* comply: if the troops of one province or nation could be reduced to regularity, those of a totally distinct character, language, and government, will refuse. Where troops are ranged under a chief, not a supreme head, but a chief, into whose service they enter to-day, but quit him to-morrow, as directed by their own leader, what effect can discipline have? Where a man is so far at his liberty, as to join the army when he pleases, and to quit it when he pleases: when no one has a right to call him to account for firing away his powder and ball for his amusement, because he *buys these articles out of his own pocket*: when the commander in chief is informed of the determination of those he commands, by a *thousand or twelve hundred balls* fired at the gilt ball of his tent: when the murder of a *hog* (Christian) is planned and executed, as a meritorious action, and European officers are publicly jostled, threatened, and vilified, by the *lowest* of the mass, and by those from the distant tributary states of the empire, which may be considered as *foreigners*; what hopes can any mission of Europeans entertain of inspiring that soldier-like sentiment of honour, which makes *one body* of an army? Combination, and uniformity, whether of feeling, of action, or of intention, is at present absolutely unknown among the various nations which compose the Ottoman forces. A number of men personally brave, frugal, robust, and inspired by fanaticism, and fatalism, is the character of these troops: that of their officers is self-sufficiency, haughtiness, intrigue, and, usually, ignorance, and fool-hardiness.

CHARACTER AND KINDRED OF SULTAN SELIM  
III. EMPEROR OF THE TURKS, HEAD  
OF THE OTTOMAN FAMILY, &c.

Selim III. son of Sultan Mustapha ascended the throne in 1789. This prince has an agreeable countenance, and a serenity in his looks, which is not common among the Mussulmen. His features are large, his beard thick and black; and his chest well proportioned; which marks him for one of the best made men of his court. But, like all the descendants of his royal house the proportions of his thighs and legs are weakly, so that he is seen most to advantage on horseback. The laws of the empire enact, that every man should learn some art, or profession: he has adopted that of a painter of calicoes and muslins. He was, as all eastern princes are, *shut up* in the seraglio, during the reign of his predecessor Abdulhamid, who came to the throne in 1775, and died in 1788.

Great hopes were formed of Selim, at his accession: and report has described him as one of the best informed men in his empire. He has taken much pains to procure intelligence of what was passing in Europe; and he is very well versed in European tactics, as well as in European politics. He is naturally humane, and equitable; but “the milk of human kindness” which, though a Turk, he possesses, has proved the source of his misery. The misfortunes of Abdulhamid in his wars with Russia, had rendered the situation of his successor far from enviable. Not only the territory lost in Turkey, but the humiliation which that empire suffered became a perpetual source of uneasiness to the Sultan. He well knew, that the resources of his empire were diminished; that the discipline of his troops was inferior to that of the European nations; that his public institutions were not in equal activity; and that the slow motions of the Turks did not promise any favourable issue to important political undertakings. The Sultan did all in his power to remedy these evils. He promoted the discipline, on European principles, of such parts of his troops as were within his power. He procured very able ship-builders, from Sweden principally, and witnessed the launching of several noble vessels. But the Sultan’s exertions and enjoyments have always been clouded by the prescience of unhappy events. He has always foreseen a melancholy fate for himself, and during a long period of twelve or fourteen years he had often shed tears on considering the situation of the empire under his government. The robbers in Bulgaria and Rometia, the revolters in Servia and in Bosnia, the diminution of his power in Wallachia, and Moldavia, with a sensible decrease of his influence on the Black Sea and its coasts, deeply affected his mind.



Events have followed rapidly to perplex him, and scarcely has any year passed over him, without fresh cause of disquietude.

The sources of Selim's apprehensions were, the progress of the revolutionary governments in France, the invasion of Egypt by Bonaparte, on which occasion the Sultan long hesitated what steps to take: the disposition of the Greeks, his subjugated people, (altogether revolutionary, as was manifested by their dancing the Carmagnole, almost every evening,) while the Turks themselves, hearing the word *liberty*! bawled for ever in their ears, thought they also must become worshippers of the sanguinary goddess. It is probable, that the Sultan knew this, and more: that France had sent emissaries to rouse the population of European Turkey to deeds of desperation; and that the rebel, Passwan Oglou, received assistance which enabled him to resist the Imperial mandates, from those who cared not what disastrous effects followed the execution of their plans.

In Egypt, the power of the Sultan never was, correctly speaking, firmly established: he was indeed the Lord Paramount of the Province, and he had his representative there, but the Beys were the real governors, and the Turkish Bashaw did little more than sanction the customary extortions of office, and remit so much of the settled tribute, as he could save from the grasp of those who had real, or pretended claims on it. The Turkish power had extended to Mecca, and the Ottoman throne gloried in the title of "Keeper of the Holy House:" but the Sheriffe of Mecca had taken up a grudge against the protector of the Mahometan faith, and effected the independence of his dominion on the Sublime Porte. Add to this the increase of the Wahabis, a sect of Religionists in Arabia, which has done much mischief to the Mahometan faith, and has interrupted the caravans of the faithful: and the situation of the Sultan may be conceived of with little risk of error.

The mother of Sultan Selim, was in her youth the slave of *Veli Effendi*, formerly Grand Mufi, who made a present of her to Sultan Mustapha. As she was handsome and an excellent dancer, she was fortunate enough to please the Sultan, by whom she had a son. This naturally increased her interest in the Seraglio, which when Selim ascended the throne was at its height. Report says that she has not only infused good principles into her son, while a child, but that she has availed herself of her interest only to do good. It is certain, that she has loaded with favours *Felizade* the son of her former master, whose slave she had been. He lives in great splendour at Constantinople; and as chief of the men of the law, (*Ulehas*)

he enjoys great wealth and influence. Whether the *Valide Sultana* or Empress-mother has taken any notorious part in political affairs, we cannot say, positively; but, according to the best intelligence that we have been able to procure, she has favoured the French interest.

Sultan Selim has, by different mothers, three sisters now living; all three married. The eldest is called *Shah Sultana* or Princess Royal: she is married to *Mihandgi Mustapha*, formerly Bashaw of Salonica. Custom does not allow a Bashaw whether in office or out of office, to reside in Constantinople, but the quiet and unambitious disposition of this Grandee has induced the government to overlook this deviation from rule, and to settle this Bashaw with his wife, very peaceably in a house adjacent to the suburb of *Aiub* (or Job: a commander in high repute among the Ottomans, in ages past). As his pacific character was thought to be incapable of giving umbrage to the Court, it is most likely also, that he is in repute among the people.

The second sister of the Sultan, named *Bayam Sultana*, is the widow of *Selictar Mustapha Bashaw*, formerly caimacan, (or *locum tenens*) of the Grand Vizier; he died Bashaw of Bosnia.

The Sultan's third sister is *Hadidgé Sultana*, the widow of *Seid Achmet Bashaw*, who died Bashaw of Van, on the frontiers of Persia. She is called at court, and in the empire, *Buik Hadidgé*, the great Hadidgé, to distinguish her from the Hadidgé Sultana, daughter of Sultan Abdulhamid, who was married to the late Capitan Bashaw. Though Turkish policy permits the daughters of Sultans to become wives to superior officers of the empire, and in this case restricts those officers to one wife, who is given by the Emperor, yet should these women have issue, it does not suffer such issue to live. *Nascetes morimur*: might be well their motto.

Beside the daughter already mentioned, Sultan Abdulhamid left two sons, who of course are cousins to Sultan Selim. The eldest may be about 26 or 27 years of age, the younger about 20 or 22. They have been hitherto, in compliance with custom, *shut up* in the Seraglio. It is conjectured however, that the Turks are convinced of the necessity of giving somewhat of an education to their princes, even to those who are *shut up*; and therefore, that those youths have been permitted to learn something beside the doctrine of the Koran, and hatred for the name of Christian. It is possible that time may shew how far these conjectures are well founded; since there is considerable probability, that one or other of these brothers may be called to govern this vast, but unwieldy, and tottering, empire.

## FURTHER HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, &amp;c. RELATING TO LIMA.

{Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 970.}

## State of the Seven Intendancies of Lima, in 1796.

|                  | Cities.   | Towns     | Vil-<br>lages. | * Doc-<br>trines. | Clergy.     | Monks       | Nuns.       | † Bea-<br>tas. | Spa-<br>niards. | In-<br>dians. | Creoles       | Free-<br>casts. | Slaves.       |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Lima . . .       | 3         | 6         | 172            | 74                | 431         | 1100        | 572         | 84             | 22980           | 63161         | 13747         | 17864           | 29763         |
| Truxillo . .     | 2         | 1         | 140            | 85                | 460         | 160         | 162         | —              | 19098           | 115647        | 76949         | 13758           | 4724          |
| Arequipa . .     | 2         | 1         | 82             | 60                | 326         | 284         | 162         | 5              | 38731           | 66609         | 17797         | 7003            | 5258          |
| Farma . . .      | 1         | 2         | 203            | 79                | 229         | 127         | —           | 15             | 15990           | 105187        | 78681         | 844             | 236           |
| Huancua . .      | 0         | 1         | 88             | 22                | 81          | 18          | —           | —              | 2341            | 23899         | 4537          | —               | 41            |
| Huemana . .      | 1         | 0         | 135            | 59                | 176         | 45          | 82          | —              | 5378            | 75284         | 29621         | 794             | 30            |
| Cuzco . . .      | 1         | 1         | 134            | 102               | 315         | 474         | 66          | 113            | 31828           | 159105        | 23104         | 93284           | 216282        |
| <b>TOTAL . .</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>963</b>     | <b>481</b>        | <b>2018</b> | <b>2217</b> | <b>1044</b> | <b>217</b>     | <b>136355</b>   | <b>608892</b> | <b>244436</b> | <b>133547</b>   | <b>256334</b> |

## List of Regular Troops and Militia for the Defense of the Kingdom, in 1795.

| Intendancies   | Infantry. |      | Artillery. |      | Cavalry. |      | Dragoons. |      |
|----------------|-----------|------|------------|------|----------|------|-----------|------|
|                | Reg.      | Mil. | Reg.       | Mil. | Reg.     | Mil. | Reg.      | Mil. |
| Lima . . . .   | 1332      | 3460 | 86         | 324  | —        | 3630 | —         | 1397 |
| Farma . . . .  | —         | 1804 | —          | —    | 24       | 1492 | —         | 1146 |
| Cuzco . . . .  | —         | 4158 | 13         | 96   | —        | 648  | 35        | 1239 |
| Huamanga . .   | —         | 2233 | —          | —    | —        | 548  | —         | —    |
| Huancavelica . | —         | 603  | —          | —    | —        | —    | —         | —    |
| Truxillo . . . | —         | 5494 | 88         | —    | —        | 3029 | —         | 2861 |
| Arequipa . . . | —         | 3065 | —          | —    | —        | 1546 | —         | 2389 |
| Chiloe . . . . | —         | 2228 | 114        | —    | —        | 324  | —         | —    |

\* Doctrinas are particular Indians who devote themselves to politics and religion.

† Beatas are females who have assumed the monastic habit, but do not live in nunneries.

•• The above are transcribed and translated from the Viceroy's MSS.

## Ecclesiastical Regulations.

At the synod held in Lima in 1763, the following ecclesiastical regulations were adopted and published.

The absolution of certain sins reserved to the bishop,—such as the stealing of any vessel or garment appropriated to sacred purposes, or of any thing deposited in a holy place; voluntary homicide; voluntary abortion; incest to the fourth degree inclusive; refusing to pay tenths and first fruits; blasphemy against our Saviour and his most holy mother; perjury; curing oneself by magic with diabolical ceremonies; obliging the Indians and negro slaves to work on festivals.

A light of lamp to be kept constantly burning before the host on the altar, under a penalty of four dollars.

A light to be always carried before the host, when a priest is going to administer to the sick; under the same penalty.

When the host passes, all persons to descend from their carriages and from their horses to bow the knee to our Lord; and when it is exposed, or mass is celebrated, the laity to have their heads uncovered.

When the Sacrament is administered by the bishop, they must kiss his hand first.

No priest to smoke or take snuff before he says mass.

When a man proposes entering a second time into wedlock, he must prove by one eye witness at least, or by two persons who have heard of the death or burial, that the defunct was his wife.

The common people to be examined by the priests in the doctrines of the church, before marriage; and if found deficient, the marriage to be postponed till they have instructed themselves.

No priest is to allow a stranger to reside in his parish more than two years separate from

his wife, without he can shew a permission from her, approved by the ordinary.

The clergy are prohibited from playing at games of chance;—not to keep gaming tables in their houses;—not to enter gambling houses, though the motive was only to see the play; and when they amuse themselves with cards, it must be with persons of honest report; and the stake they may lose not to exceed four dollars. Penalty twelve dollars.

Clergymen must have their hair cut short, and not wear bag-wigs without some infirmity, and then a licence must be obtained.

The parish priests to take care that there is a schoolmaster in each parish to teach the children. They must oblige masters of families to let their slaves or free Indians go to the Fiscal to be instructed in religion, either in the morning before work, or in the evening after it. As pastors of their flock they should use all opportunities of preventing scandal; and therefore are commanded to adopt all the means belonging to their office, to prevent public crimes.

No priest to absent himself from his parish, though for a day only, without leaving another as a substitute. And though he should leave one, he must not be absent more than twelve days without leave in writing from the Bishop.

The priests to ride their own horses, when they go into the country to confess any sick person.

Excommunication being one of the grand weapons of the church, bishops only can fulminate general censures.

No journeys with mules and loaded carriages to be undertaken on festivals: no flocks to be driven about; no pounding of gold and silver at the mines; no mules to carry corn to the mills, or carry back flour; no shopkeepers to sell any articles on those days. Penalty four dollars.

No women to unite in procession with men; they must walk orderly behind.

No burlesque or satirical songs to be sung in the cathedral of Lima on the eve of the nativity; and whatever is sung must be revised by the leader of the choir.

The wafer or host, being made to celebrate the holy sacrifice of mass, is always impressed with the image of our Saviour, or of the holy cross; hence no person should use it for sealing letters.

This is a common custom, Mr. Editor, in Italy. And I was much astonished, when in Sicily, to find that on asking for sealing wax or wafers, the monks always brought us (though they had previously consigned us to eternal punishment as heretics) a whole host, or pieces of one. What we understand by wafers is almost unknown.

Yours,

VIATOR.

#### BARGAIN AND SALE MARRIAGES, WITH THEIR EFFECTS, IN FRANCE.

The free marriages among the Ukrainians, as described in our last number, p. 801, are so strongly contrasted by the preliminaries to that happy state, as practised among our polite neighbours on the other side of the channel, that we cannot resist our inclination of enabling our readers to form their own judgement on the superior felicity which must attend the latter.

THE following is the account given of the customary proceedings on such occasions in the *Département de l'Orne*, about 60 or 70 miles west of Paris, by M. Dubois, in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*, Nov. 1806.

The usual match-maker is an old woman, usually poor enough, who is called *Badochet*, or *Diolevert*. She casts her eye on some young person of either sex, and paints in glowing colours to him or her, the perfections of the spouse whom she proposes; in her portrait, imagination, and eloquence, are allowed the usual licences of poetry, which "best succeeds in fiction." But, no matter; she contrives a meeting at some intermediate friend's house, and both parties, fascinated by previous persuasion, fail not of discovering in each other excellencies invisible before: the reckoning is paid by the youth. He next solicits the favour of the company of the girl's father at the alehouse, and in return is permitted the *entrée* of the house of his intended. This happy day is named the *welcome*, or *coming in*. Soon begins the bargain; and both sides state the respective valuations of the parties. — *Imprimis*, the young man is an excellent workman, and no drunkard; reply, the young woman is diligent, very diligent; and as to gossiping, and losing of time as some women do, by their eternal prating, she scorns it! In the next place follow the *settlements*. "Come, come," says the youthful lover, wasting under all the flames, pains, pangs, and inflictions of Cupid's fiery dart, "come, come, you must give me something more than that! — Your daughter, to say the least of her, with good manners, is ugly, aye, downright ugly. — She is not marketable, upon my life! Do but consider that. — You must stretch your purse-strings: — I cannot take her with less than *so much*; not a penny less; I can't bate a farthing: — the bargain's off, unless you come down with *so much*." After these paroxysms of ardent affection, the parents brag of their ware: "She works excellently well, as was said before; and as to her being ugly, no, no, no! — She is a very decent, prudent, good-humoured

girl; that she is; and no flirt! She does not inauder and grumble when she is bid to do a thing; she is no chatterer, no make-bate, no spend-thrift; thank heaven! she turns a deaf ear to all the young fellows, whatever they be, and that is more than all girls do, yes, indeed is it.—One word is as good as a thousand: the wench is worth her weight in gold, aye, that she is." To prove the justice of these eulogia, the parents give her a spade, and set her to digging in the garden. "There's a lively, active lass! aye, aye, see what strength she has!" And, indeed, it must be confessed, that a very few hours have witnessed an astonishing metamorphosis. The fair has lost her *copia verborum*, and is all but tongue-tied: idleness has given way to diligence and vivacity; she is now hale and handy, sober, modest, frugal, and discreet. She shews off, too, her beauty; bites her lips to make them look red, casts down her eyes, softens the accents of her voice, answers by blushes, and becomes, if necessary, kind, cheerful and obliging. Yea verily, and report says further, that, beside putting on her best attire, she has absolutely washed her face, *thoroughly*, and, moreover, her hands and her arms; and that, says our author, is *beaucoup assurément*. Such influence have Cupid and Hymen! At length, after long debates, on putting the question, if happily, the *Ayes* have it, the agreement, which is called *bonnes paroles*, is determined; the day for signing the contract is fixed, and that of receiving the nuptial benediction at church. The first is called *registering*, and in many places passes before the civil officer. The nuptial benediction only is considered as marriage; and some bridegrooms retard the marriage several months after the registry; in which interval, says our satirical author, it sometimes happens that one of the parties—but this exceeds our belief—repents of the bargain, and waives the happiness which awaits acceptance. The enregistry passes for proof of marriage, and a second contract, without a divorce from the first, becomes *polygamy*; then follows *hanging*, of course; as, to be sure it ought.

M. Dubois proceeds to inform us, that, the evening before the marriage, the kinsmen of the bride fetch away her *bundle*, in a cart decorated with ribbands, preceded by a violin, which, on the reception of the bundle, plays amain, and a jig, or a country dance, is performed before the house, in which all caper who can caper. The convoy now proceeds, led by some female friend of the bride, who with the best grace in the world, bestows on each spectator a *pin*! which it would be a rudeness to refuse; nor would it be less impolicy; for this marvellous *pin* ensures a good husband, or wife, to the party who receives it,—with no other delay than

what arises from ill stars and insuperable obstacles; and, moreover, the gentleman who receives this pin, has a right to a kiss from the fair lady who presents it. What heart alive to gallantry, and susceptible of its duty to the fair, but bounds at receiving, on such terms, this miraculous pledge of hymeneal felicity!

The wedding day arrived, off go the musquets and pistols; the fiddlers fresh rosin their bows; all is frolic and gay. The church is the place of rendezvous. The bride is carried on horseback, behind some kinsman; and the ceremony is performed in the middle of the church. The cook is the hero of the day: he appears *en grand costume*, his bonnet of office on his head, in his waistcoat, and napkin of ceremony. Custom, however, opposes to the bride, at the very door of her husband's house, inexpugnable *barricades*—of ribbands, to which are appended flowers, crowns, and sweetmeats.—But, *omnia vincit amor*: what impediments can resist almighty love? These ramparts fall before her, and she enters in triumph. After due salutations from the happy husband to his newly acquired relatives, the cook gives the bride three loaves of bread, which she distributes to the poor, who also receive other benevolences. Two hundred poor persons sometimes receive relief on these occasions.

The husband assists the cook: the tables are loaded with meats, roast, boiled, fried, fricasseed, *en ragouts*, &c. &c. in a variety, which only the French language is adequate to describe. The tables are placed horse-shoe fashion, and the bride, on a throne, occupies the centre. Dinner done, the guests begin to dance, without measure and without end. Then the cook and the fiddler conduct *Madame la Maride* around the company, on whom she bestows her *pins*; and when returned to her seat, each of the company dances around her, presenting at the same time what is called a *distaff*, but, in reality, goods, of whatever kinds, for future usefulness. At this important period the fiddler exhausts the strength of his arm, the trembling catguts scream under the rapid strokes of his bow; the whole company joins in shouting, *violentissime voce*, an old song suited to such felicity; every pistol and musket adds odorous gunpowder, and expresses inexpressible jocundity. Now come in the *mummers*, mounted on wooden horses, which caper, kick, prance, and overset, to the exquisite delight of the assembly. These enjoyments over, the dances begin again. In the evening the *revelers* arrive, and sing, with all the strength of lungs, the old song which had been sung before. For this they are privileged to *drink*; but should any one be caught *eating*, the law of the ceremony discharges on his shoulders an uncountable number of blows, by way of



improving his memory. At ten o'clock enters roast mutton—*on danse*: at midnight, savoury roast goose—*la danse encore*; for, says M. D. if the guests eat to regain strength for dancing, they dance in order to recover appetite for eating. After breakfast, the next day, the husband begins to feel himself master of his house; for this day he selects his guests. But, alas! unhappy man, he little foresees that before night his other self—dearer to him indeed than his proper self,—will be taken from him by stealth, and concealed where his patience and skill will be thoroughly exercised ere he find her.

The following Sunday, new dances in honour of the newly married pair: this is called "whipping the cat." And now, says M. D., to these noisy enjoyments succeeds the calm of patient endurance, little wit, and less manners; sharp questions, sharper replies; "which prove that the sphere of the lady's knowledge and boldness is more extended than might have been supposed." Then follow tolerably good understandings; then intolerably bad misunderstandings: drunkenness, and brutality; poverty, and misery; plenty of bad words, scarcity of kind ones. This conclusion, however, we consider as a mere atrabilious inference of our author: who seems to have concluded, in the most unwarrantable manner, that *such preliminaries must issue in such termination*; that what begun in avarice, without affection, must end in misery without alleviation; that what was at first a competition of coretous jockeyship, is at last a contention of conjugal supremacy; that what in youth was void of ardour, is in future life void of enjoyment. The inference, however, *must* be unfounded; and is incredible among a people so polite, so gallant, so *enjouée*, as the French.—As to Smithfield bargains, indeed, he might have said—But, how should Smithfield bargains be known in France?

#### CHARACTERISTIC TRAITS OF THE RUSSIANS.

Besides the information contained in the following letter, a part of it is deeply interesting to humanity. Whatever can assuage the calamities of war, or prevent the useless shedding of blood, were it in a single instance only, deserves the consideration of the benevolent mind. Happily, we have reason to congratulate Britons on being as free from a disposition to carnage, as any troops in the world: yet, if this article should impress the memory of our heroic countrymen, and occur to recollection when victory has declared itself, we shall esteem the compassionate sentiment it inculcates as a signal honour to our work:

To the Editor of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

SIR,—As the eyes of all Europe are at present turned towards the banks of the Vistula, where a mighty barrier is opposed to the boundless spirit of the Corsican Attila, the following characteristic traits of the Russians may claim a place in your interesting work. They are selected from Masson's *Mémoires*.

June 30, 1807. Your's, &c. C. W.

Besides that determined valour, and mechanical discipline, which distinguish the Russians, and render them so formidable in the field of battle, many other causes might be adduced, and principally their superstition. They have a singular species of credence, transmitted from father to son. At the beginning of an action, they observe whether the first man killed in the ranks falls *forward*, or *backward*: if he fell forward, it is a certain token of victory; but if backward, it is a very bad sign. Some prisoners assured me (says Masson, who is speaking of the battle of Zurich), that some of their wounded fell forward, which was a signal to them to advance. They had also an idea that the French gave no quarter; this was another reason why they defended themselves so resolutely. And they generally believe in the resurrection of the body.

But what commonly prolongs the carnage in a battle between two nations, whose signs and gestures differ as much as their language, is the defect of *not understanding each other*. This has often been the cause of uselessly shedding blood, even after the victory was decided. It would be worthy of a humane and enlightened age, were it possible, to remedy this evil, by introducing among all civilized nations the same word of supplication for life. Yet, can we expect that the voice of humanity will be heard by those, who are reducing the art of carnage to a system? A Frenchman, when he surrenders, demands *quartier*; a German, *quade*; the Russian says, *prosti*; and the Turk cries *aman*. At the storming of Ismail, a party of the latter, being pursued by the Russians, fled to a narrow street, when guns charged with grape-shot were pointed against them. The Turks cried out *aman* a long while; but the Russians, supposing that it was an order, or a cry of fury, redoubled their discharge. The Turks at last threw down their arms, and fell on their knees. The Russian officers had succeeded in putting a stop to the massacre, when a fanatical Turk jumped up and fired his piece. This shot became the signal for the most horrible butchery, and whoever escaped the cannon-balls, was immediately stabbed with the bayonet, or knocked down with the butt-end. The same events occurred between the Russians and French, in Switzer-

land and in Holland; and some fanatics among the former were thus the cause of the massacre of a whole battalion that had surrendered.

In the campaign in Switzerland, there was not a Russian, who, when mortally wounded, if he had time, did not kiss the image of his saint, hanging at his bosom, before he died. In crossing the field of battle, those relics were found on their chests, or in their hands; their attitudes shewed that their last sentiment had been an act of devotion. "Such brave and fanatical warriors," says a French general, "cannot but be terrible in a day of battle."

A Russian officer, taken prisoner at Zurich, dined with me at Winterthur; and, after some conversation, in which he displayed a great deal of science and judgment, he said: "General, I have lost all my effects, and about 4000 ducats; I am almost ruined. However, I ought not to complain, since your soldiers have left me my dearest treasure." On saying this, he drew from his pocket a small silver frame, containing the portraits of St. Alexander Newskoi\* and St. Nicholas, which appeared to be well painted. I was at first inclined to laugh; however, I restrained myself by this reflection: "Happy he who can thus console himself." It convinced me, at least, that, in similar circumstances, a grain of superstition was worth tons of philosophy. Thus extremities touch, and produce the same effects.

It should be known that the Russians take the second commandment literally—"Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image." Hence their saints are painted in miniature. The drapery, made of silver and gold-leaf, is applied to the painting, so as to conceal every part but the face and hands. Thus they curiously evade the law, and make images which imitate sculpture, for the whole drapery is in relief. This species of devotion is so interwoven with prejudice and the national character, that I have seen persons the most enlightened, who have attempted in vain to lay aside such weakness. Superstition, inculcated from earliest infancy, is united, in Russia, to profound sensibility, and to a point of honour not always ridiculous.

Mr. Y. . . , the author of some good Russian comedies, who was colonel of artillery in the battle of Zurich, gave proof of it one day at General Melissimo's. As he was of a singular turn of mind, the General, during dinner, urged some of the officers to rally him most pitilessly. Repartee not being his

forte, and he being very much vexed, he took his gorget, on which was embossed the cypher of the Empress: he signed it with the cross, kissed it very respectfully, then fell on his knees, raised the gorget towards heaven, and burst into tears. He pathetically asked pardon of the cypher for having endured such absurd raillery, and declared himself unworthy of serving or wearing any longer that revered and honourable badge. This surprised and affected every one present, as he appeared disconsolate. The General was obliged to harangue and exhort him to take again the gorget, and continue his services. He accepted it at last, after having drawn from his bosom and kissed the image of his patron saint. In any other European nation, an officer so affected by raillery, and raillery besides so insignificant, would have avenged himself by cutting the throat of his antagonist. He, however, after making his peace with his images, tendered his hand to those who had offended him. I know that the above officer shewed the greatest courage at the battle of Zurich.

#### A SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, AND POPULATION OF HUNGARY.

[From the German of Professor Grellmann.]

Four fairs are held annually at Pest, during which foreign merchandize is imported to the amount of between 3 and 4 millions of florins.

The trade with Vienna alone is estimated at 3 millions of florins. One article, namely women's shoes, produces 50,000 fl. per ann.

Hungary receives for 90,000 head of oxen, sheep, and pigs, annually exported . . . 4,550,000 fl.

700,000 pecks of corn, Pres-

burg measure . . . . . 1,900,000

60,000 cimers of wine . . . . . 100,000

Wool and silk . . . . . 1,900,000

Hides . . . . . 200,000

Hay and straw . . . . . 90,000

Pulse of various kinds . . . . . 100,000

Honey . . . . . 100,000

Wax . . . . . 90,000

Potash . . . . . 90,000

Gall-nuts . . . . . 80,000

Tobacco . . . . . 800,000

Almost all the farms are let to Armenians. Greeks and Jews principally have the trade in the above articles in their hands.

Hungary imports annually,

Cloth to the amount of . . . 1,000,000 fl.

Articles of silk . . . . . 1,000,000

Linen and woollen stuffs, not much less.

Cotton goods . . . . . 500,000

Leather . . . . . 300,000

Wooden manufactures, about as much.

Raw iron . . . . . 200,000

\* This saint is the grand Prince Alexander II, surnamed Newskoi, from a battle he gained on the Newa. See the Institution of the order, *Panorama*, Vol. I, p. 1271.

|                              |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Iron articles                | 120,000 fl. |
| Nürnberg wares, so called    | 230,000     |
| Incense                      | 310,000     |
| Gold and silver articles     | 600,000     |
| Thread, lace, and embroidery | 200,000     |
| Half-silk stuffs             | 500,000     |

Unnumerable other articles, particularly those which escape the duties. Horses, oxen, and other cattle, wines and other foreign liquors, cloaths, millinery, drugs, coffee, &c. not included. According to the commercial tables of 1783, the mean trade was as follows:

|         |                |
|---------|----------------|
| Imports | 10,847,121 fl. |
| Exports | 10,682,069     |

It must be observed, that the German fiefs possess the greatest branch of the import and export trade. Of the above sum they imported to the value of 8 millions.

The revenue of the mines is estimated at 4 millions.

Hungary, including Slavonia, Croatia, and the Hungarian part of Dalmatia, contains a superficies of 4499 geographical square miles (German). A third part is inhabited by native Hungarians, and the other two by *Slaves*, *Raizs*, *Russians*, *Walachians*, *Germans*, *Croates*, and *Greeks*. The population is distributed between 52 royal free-cities, 605 market towns, 10,797 villages, and 1305 estates; making a total (including the military frontiers,) of nearly 8,000,000 of souls. The major part live by agriculture and breeding of cattle; a smaller portion are employed in handicraft, and as carriers; others, though trifling in comparison to the extent of the kingdom, are engaged in the inland trade; and a smaller number, with some rich merchants in the larger cities (but who are only factors), trade with foreign countries; some thousands are employed in the mines; and only a very small portion have been hitherto really engaged in manufactures.

#### *An Account of the Manufactures throughout the Kingdom.*

- 14 Glass houses.—No articles exported.
- 6 Copper works.—Only manufacture common articles.
- 40 Iron works.—Many of them prepare steel, and cast balls for the army. That of Stoszen works above 5000 cwt. of iron into different articles, annually.
- 10 Sword and knife manufactories.—That of Newsohl makes Damascus blades.
- 5 Manufactories, where gold, silver, iron and copper wires are drawn.
- 1 of white lead.
- 12 Saltpetre works.
- 16 Paper mills.
- 6 Powder mills.
- 12 Dock yards.—Small and large vessels built.
- Vitriol, alum, and salt works in different places.

Sulphur works in various parts.—The most considerable are in Temeswar, where 30,000 cwt. are annually collected.

Line kilns.—A company at Raab not only supplies the whole kingdom, but frequently exports great quantities.

A calico manufactory.—Furnishes great quantities, but of moderate quality.

Oils of different kinds.—Beech-oil, used by the common people instead of butter. Rape oil, used in soap boiling. Poppy, nut, hemp, and linseed oils. Petroleum, juniper oil, and the Hungarian balsam (*Alkermes*) used as a medicine.

Potash is prepared in many places. A considerable quantity goes to the Austrian states, for the saltpetre works; but the major part is sent to Venice, France and England.

Cinnabar is prepared in many places.

Soap works at Fiume and Debrezin.—The latter particularly white, and is prepared from an earth called *szebes*, which is found on particular estates, and collected at sunrise.

Numerous distilleries.—In Slavonia a spirit is extracted from wild bullaces which is called *Slivovitzza*. When there is a plentiful crop, one estate alone furnishes 1000 eimers of this spirit. They take the largest sort and pound them together with the kernels; and the *Slivovitzza* is reckoned so fine, that an eimer of it sells for eight or ten Rhenish guilders on the spot. It is even preferred, for punch, to West India rum and East India arrack.

The potteries and porcelain manufactories are carried to great perfection.

7 Tobacco mills, where rappee, Spanish, Brazil, &c. snuffs are made. Virginia tobacco has succeeded extremely well; and seeds from Albania have produced tobacco, equal to the Turkish.

The leather manufactories are particularly good. All kinds are prepared at Fiume, and the English method has been adopted.

14 Cloth manufactories.—A particular sort is made similar to the German felt, which is water-proof.

Linen manufactories and bleaching grounds.—The former are not yet very famous.

*Dyeing*.—Dr. Pfeiffer has discovered a plant on the Carpathian mountains which gives a blue colour equal to the best indigo. The Hungarian and Illyrian women are famous for extracting colours from indigenous plants, which they employ for dyeing linen and woollen stuffs, yarn and cloth. Thus the *lycopus*, when dried and dissolved in sulphuric acid, produces a very deep black. The *gallium*, *asperula*, and the bark of the *rhamnus catharticus* dye red; but the berries of the latter green. The root of the barberry-tree, when dry, furnishes a red colour, but its ber-

ries a clear yellow. The latter is also extracted from the *genista*, *reseda*, *hieracium*, *calendula*, *betula*, and *lichen*. Clear and dark blue is drawn from the wild and cultivated woad; and from the *bideis*, *lycopodium*, and the leaves of the *nux vomica*, a brown colour. An experiment was made in 1792, with the berries of the *rhamnus catharticus*, and it produced as brilliant a yellow dye as the famous English colour which sells so dear.

#### Cultivation of Silk, and Silk Manufactories.

In what relates to this subject, Hungary ought certainly to revere the memories of Charles VI., Maria Theresa, and Joseph II. After Temeswar had been wrested from the Turkish yoke, the first piece of silk, which could be produced as a national manufacture, was made there; and it was so much esteemed, that it was made into a priest's dress for celebrating mass. The second piece was from the same place, and so finely wrought, that Charles VI. did not hesitate a moment to present it to his Queen, saying, "that it was just arrived from Paris;" a sign that it could not have been of very inferior quality. The first mulberry trees were planted, when Count d'Argenteau was governor of the Bannat, and so much did he patronise the object, that, as some of the trees had been injured, he made it death to tear up or cut down a mulberry tree. Since that period, the plantations are increasing every year.

During the wars carried on by Maria Theresa, the culture of silk necessarily proceeded but slowly. For, the inhabitants, not knowing the advantages of it, were little disposed to make plantations, or devote themselves to the manufactory of silk. But in 1761, they were encouraged by a royal ordinance offering premiums. In 1763, such progress was made, that the silk in Hungary amounted to 14 cwt. During the same year the commercial bank of Vienna disbursed 6000 florins for the culture of silk in Slavonia, and this small sum produced such interest in a few years, that 17,000 cwt. in 1769, and 20,000 in 1774, were sent to Vienna. The increase has been equally rapid in Hungary; Ketskenet, in the comitat of Pest, produced in 1774, 423 lbs.; the next year, 636; the third year, 874; and in 1780, 960 lbs. In 1781, the inhabitants of the above place sent 995 lbs. of pure silk to Pest; and in the following year, the quantity was increased to 1255 lbs. In the month of February, the same year, a royal ordinance commanded that poor families should send their children to the silk manufactory at Ofen to learn the trade.

In 1784, Mazzucato, a Venetian, was appointed director of the manufactory, with a salary of 1500 florins, and a house found him. He invented a machine for spinning the silk at once from the cod, which has succeeded so

well, that it has been generally adopted. In 1790, 91, and 92, such a quantity of silk was collected in the comitat of Bihar, that a cwt. was worked into handkerchiefs, ribbands, and other articles to be distributed among the most industrious females in the neighbouring villages.

With regard to Slavonia, 60 cwt. of fine silk were produced in 1792; and we may confidently hope that this branch of industry will rapidly extend itself throughout the kingdom.

#### EXCERPTA.

Mr. Weber, Foster Brother to the late Queen of France, has published a second volume of his Memoirs of Maria Antoinetta, Archduchess of Austria, Queen of France and Navarre; including the most important Periods of the French Revolution; from its Origin to the 16th of October, 1793, the last Day of Her Majesty's Life; with a Narrative of the Trial and Execution of Madame Elizabeth; the Poisoning of Louis XVII. in the Temple; the Liberation of Madame Royale, Daughter of Louis XVI.; and various subsequent Events.

We subjoin the account of the unfortunate Royal Family's Journey to Varennes; it is extremely curious, and fully refutes the many falsities so industriously disseminated against the King, relative to that event.—It is written by M. de Fontanges, Archbishop of Toulouse, to the Marquis of Bombelles.—For the relation of the same event by the interesting Madame Royale, Duchesse of Angouleme, and Daughter of Louis XVI. and Maria Antoinetta, we refer our Readers to the Work itself.—

It was necessary for you to urge me so warmly to determine me to write what I know of the melancholy circumstances relative to the flight of the Royal Family to Varennes. There will, doubtless, be many accounts given of this event, as it is among those which had the greatest influence over the fate of the King, and of the revolution. It is probable that these accounts will not accord with one another, either, because of those persons who could be personally acquainted with all the circumstances, only Madame Royale, then very young, and Madame de Tourzelle are living; or, because the other persons who had a part in it, were acquainted only with partial occurrences in the event, and are intrusted in some manner to represent the facts, even those best known to them, not exactly as they passed. It is not for me to say that I shall give you a narrative free from



error, I can only assure you that I will faithfully and impartially relate what remains engraved in my memory from the conversations I had with the Queen herself, and afterwards with the Marquis de Bouillé, and other persons who appeared to me well informed of the particulars of this event.

The King had constantly refused to leave Paris in the years 1789 and 1790, notwithstanding the urgent entreaties of those most devoted to him, the clearness of the reasons which should have induced him to it, and the ease with which he might have effected it on several occasions, particularly during the stay he made at St. Cloud for a considerable time in the summer of 1790. I frequently conversed on the subject with the Queen, who constantly answered me that the King had made up his mind, and that it was useless to speak any more to him about it. When I persisted, she silenced me by saying: "What could the King do at a distance from Paris, without money, without troops, without means in himself to recover the allegiance of the army, without sufficient skill to act from his own judgment, and without a council to supply the want of it; to which add, his horror at the very idea of civil war! Let us talk no more of it."

I believe, in fact, that these reasons would have kept the King constantly near the Assembly, had it preserved those bounds of moderation, and that kind of respect for his person which seemed to influence the conduct of the majority during the summer of 1790; but the project, almost openly avowed, of seizing the executive power, and of exercising it in its most minute business, the dismissal of the old ministers, to make way for revolutionary ones, and above all the atrocious persecution of religion and of its faithful ministers, in which the King himself was made to appear as an accomplice, rendered his situation absolutely intolerable, and were, I believed, the real motives which, towards the end of the year 1790, created in him a desire of withdrawing from the ascendancy which the Assembly had assumed over him. The Queen was the only person to whom he at first imparted his design. Whether from the reasons already mentioned, from a foreboding, or from the sagacity, of which I have observed in her astonishing instances, she foresaw the misfortunes that would happen, far from endeavouring to confirm him in his design of flying, she would not even consider it seriously till he had repeatedly urged it, and till she was fully convinced that his resolution was unalterably taken.

In the state of things, at that period, it was impossible to think of leaving Paris, otherwise than by stratagem. Force would have been useless and attended with the greatest danger, nor did address offer any means in which

great difficulties were not to be encountered. Although the King had proclaimed himself free on all occasions, after he had been conveyed with 15,000 bayonets and 20 pieces of cannon, from Versailles to the Thuilleries; and although the Assembly were enraged whenever the slightest doubt of the King's liberty was expressed before them, it is not the less true that Louis XVI. and all his family were prisoners, and prisoners watched with the strictest vigilance. A guard was every day at twelve o'clock mounted at the Thuilleries, composed of six hundred national guards taken from the sections of Paris. Two guards on horseback were constantly before the principal outer gate. All the outer posts, that is to say the posts of the palace and courts, were divided between the Swiss and national guards. Two bodies of these troops were stationed at the *pont-tournant*\*, and sentinels at all the other posts of the garden of the Thuilleries. The terrace on the river side was full of sentinels placed at about a hundred yards one from the other.

In the inside, the guards and sentinels were more numerous than the gardes du corps at Versailles: they were stationed in the very passages leading to the inner rooms belonging to the King and Queen, and even in a little dark gallery, at the top of the apartments, where there were private staircases for the use of Their Majesties. As the officers of the national guard took the duty of the officers of the gardes du corps, neither the King nor the Queen could go out of their apartments without being followed by a certain number of them. Besides this strict and public watch, there was another whose vigilance it was no less difficult to elude, that of the men servants in the palace, who were almost all spies. I know that the Queen was convinced that among her attendants she could depend only upon her principal waiting women, and but upon one or two of her footmen: and as for the King, I believe that his four principal valets de chambre were the only ones in which His Majesty could confide.

Before they began to concert a plan for escaping so many spies and guards, the King and Queen turned their thoughts to a place for their retreat, and to means for providing a military force sufficient to secure them from the dangers of the outset. They cast their eyes on the Marquis de Bouillé, nor could they in those two points have chosen better. The Marquis possessed great reputation, military talents of the first rate, boldness accompanied with prudence, and the esteem of the troops. He was commander in chief at Metz, in Lorraine, and in Alsace: By resolutely keeping his command, he had there preserved

\* The turning bridge over the moat at the bottom of the garden.

a greater number of faithful troops than was to be found elsewhere; and he had recently increased his glory, and the terror with which his name inspired the factions, by forcing with a handful of soldiers the revolted garrison of Nancy, to submit to an order from the King and the Assembly. He resided constantly at Metz, or in some place under his command, which he had never quitted even from the beginning of the revolution.

The King wrote him a letter to open his project, and to engage him to support it. In his answer he endeavoured to dissuade His Majesty from a resolution in which he was more struck with the dangers that would involve the King than with the advantages that could arrive to public affairs; but the King persisting with a firmness which appeared to him thoroughly considered and fixed, he applied himself with all the courage, boldness, and wisdom, which constituted the shining part of his character, to planning the means that depended on him.

Montmedy was determined upon as the place of retreat; it is a very strong town situated on the borders of Champagne, the nearest of the frontiers to Paris, close upon the territories of the Emperor, and a very little way from Luxembourg, esteemed the strongest bulwark in Europe, whither it was easy to retreat in case of any miscarriage. Another advantage was the facility of receiving the succour of an Austrian army, if it were wanted. This being not only possible but probable, it was agreed to confide in the Emperor, and to engage him to send into the province of Luxembourg, under pretence of the commotions in Flanders, an army of 25,000 men to be at the command of the King, Leopold, who the year before had ascended the throne of the Cæsars, promised all that could be hoped from his generosity: he arranged his plans with a secrecy worthy of his wisdom, and anxiously waited the event on which were to depend the safety of his sister and her consort, the tranquillity of his own dominions, and the peace of Europe.

M. de Bouillé at first proposed the road through Flanders as the shortest and surest for going out of the kingdom, and returning to Montmedy. This plan was rejected, because the King would on no account leave the kingdom; and his reason was, that he would not incur the forfeiture of the crown enacted by a decree in that case. M. Bouillé then advised the road through Rheims, as having fewer towns to pass, and being easy to protect; but the King's person being too well known at Rheims, was an objection, and the road through Châlons, Clermont, and Varennes, was agreed upon. It was determined that M. de Bouillé should not come to Paris, in order to avoid all suspicion, and likewise that

he might, by remaining where he commanded, be ready to make sure of every means, direct or indirect, of insuring the success of the project. He undertook to attend to every thing from Châlons sur Marne, the first town in the district under his command on the way from Paris; and the Queen on her part undertook to prepare every thing for quitting the capital and proceeding as far as Châlons.

This was the situation of things at the end of the year 1790, and beginning of 1791, when the Queen partly opened her mind to me; for she did not at first tell me the whole of the project. One day as she was speaking to me with indignation of some new insult which the King had received from the Assembly or the Parisians, she told me that he could no longer endure it, and that he had resolved on leaving Paris, at the risk of whatever might happen. I could not refrain putting her in mind of the objections she had herself started to me the preceding summer, arising from the King's character, so little suited to such a bold step, now become much more dangerous. She replied in the following words: "the only point is to make the King move; that once done, I will answer for his going on."

However determined the King was at the close of the year 1790, I have reason to think that in the course of the winter he wavered in the plan of fleeing. This was the epoch of Mirabeau's new connection with the court, and he now appeared to be in earnest. His glory, self-love, and above all his interest, were the motives by which he was entirely devoted to employ his great talents in repairing a part of the mischief done by him and the factions. As far as any judgment could be formed of the disposition of an Assembly so variable and tumultuous, he seemed lately to have a great ascendancy over it. He had broken almost openly not only with that faction of the *Côté Gauche* which afterwards formed the republican party; with M. de la Fayette, whom he had nick-named *Cromwell-Grandison*, and who was a spy upon him, and his opponent, in all the parts he played; but had quitted the Daports, Lameths, and Sieyès's, who at the time were only warm constitutionalists: he endeavoured to connect himself chiefly with the most moderate of the *Côté Droit*, and intended, without their perceiving it, to make use of the influence of their party in the execution of his plans. His first fundamental measure for the re-establishment of a reasonable order of things, was the King's liberty, which he promised should take place in the month of June, and he pretended that he had at the commencement of the winter, put in motion a complicated machine, the first effect of which would be to cause the sections of Paris to demand that the

King should be at liberty to go to one of his country palaces.

He was promised a hundred thousand crowns the day the King was at liberty to leave Paris; and I have no doubt that the King by this chimerical hope, as long as he could preserve it, was diverted from the project of his flight, which was at length fixed and invariably determined by two unexpected events. The first was the death of Mirabeau in the beginning of April 1791, leaving no one behind him who could pursue his plans, or who even knew them otherwise than by what he said of them; and of course they were abandoned after an expense or rather waste of near six millions, which were divided by the St. Foix', Andres, Chapeliers, Dantons, &c. The other event was the King's being prevented by the Parisians and national guards from going to pass the passion-week at St. Cloud. This insult, which was perhaps felt more than any other by the King, put an end to all hesitation on the project of flight, and from this time he thought only of the means of effecting it.

Shortly after, that is in the beginning of May, I received a letter from the Queen, who after writing on another subject, informed me: "that in about six weeks events would happen which might bring me into danger; she requested me to think of insuring my safety, to leave Paris, and even the kingdom, and desired me to prevail also on the bishops in the Assembly to take the same step, as perhaps they would be equally in danger." This letter removed all my doubt as to the project of flight, and I made preparations to go to the farther end of the Bourbonnois to await the storm that was indicated to me. Notwithstanding the wish expressed by the Queen, I thought it right to advise only two or three of my colleagues with whom I was most intimate to leave Paris, and even these paid no great attention to the advice.

I have already said that the Queen had taken on herself to prepare for leaving Paris, and proceeding as far as Châlons: an undertaking attended with the greatest difficulties. It was necessary to escape from the guard and the watch kept up with the town, and besides to have every thing prepared on the road for a journey of about sixty leagues. Considering the strictness with which the august prisoners were guarded, it seemed impossible for the King and all the royal family to escape from the palace.

In searching for a place by which they might leave the palace with the least risk, the Queen discovered that one of her women occupied a small room in which there was a door nailed up that opened to the apartments of the Duke de Villequier, on the ground floor, which had a passage on one side to the

*Cour des Princes*, and on the other to the *Cour Royale*. The Duke de Villequier (first gentleman of the bedchamber) after being, like all the other great officers, obliged to relinquish his office, had at this time emigrated, and his apartments were unoccupied. The chamber of the Queen's woman was near the apartments of Madame, the King's daughter. Under pretence of enlarging these, the Queen placed her woman in another room and took hers. The better to avert all suspicion, she made other changes at the time, apparently with the same view. The first lady of the bedchamber was removed, still to enlarge the apartments for Madame, and placed on the ground floor in the apartments of the Princess de Chimay, a lady in waiting.

These arrangements being made, it was easy to pass unperceived into the Duke de Villequier's apartments, the key of which the Queen had procured: and there was no great difficulty in going out of the palace that way, notwithstanding the number of sentries in the court, as none of them were posted at the Duke's door, and as the sentries were accustomed at certain hours, to see a great many people going at the same time from the palace, particularly about eleven o'clock at night, when the attendance there was over.

It was absolutely necessary to place confidence in some persons, for the purpose of getting horses and carriages ready. The Queen, for that purpose, cast her eyes on the Count de Fersen, a young Swedish nobleman in the service of France, long devoted to Her Majesty, and on whose fidelity, discretion, and courage, she could fully depend. M. de Fersen undertook to have a coach and six, for six persons, ready near the barrier of St. Martin, to go as far as Claye, the second post on the road to Châlons. He also engaged to meet all the travellers near the Thuilleries, and attend them to the carriage. It being desirable that the carriage should be large, commodious, and safe, he determined to have such an one made for himself.

These preliminary arrangements made, the journey was fixed for Sunday night the 19th of June. M. de Bouillé was informed of it time enough to prepare matters between Châlons and Montmedy, and to give the Queen notice before the family set out from Paris. Under a show of military measures he stationed the regiments on which he could most depend near Montmedy.

He was thwarted in these measures by orders from the Minister of War. That office was no longer filled by the brave and loyal Count de la Tour-du-Pin, so honourably mentioned by M. de Bouillé in his Memoirs, and whose son was ready to fight on this occasion, as he had before done in the affair of Nancy, at the side of the General.

[To be continued.]

## ON THE ORIGIN OF HERALDRY.

[From the German of Meusel.]

Heraldry was first treated of as a science in Italy. Bartolus, a Civilian, wrote a treatise on *insignis et armis*.<sup>\*</sup> The custom of bearing arms, was not first introduced in tournaments after the Crusades, as is commonly supposed; there being armorial bearings of more ancient date. But, the Crusades certainly were the great spring of their origin. Hereditary family arms were borne by nobility of the first rank in the eleventh century, and by those of inferior order in the twelfth. At that period surnames were introduced, and gradually became hereditary; for they and family arms shared a common lot. When brothers divided a paternal inheritance, and one took his surname from this or that estate, and a second from another, and they descended to their children, a considerable change took place in the family escutcheon. The present system of bearing arms is of German invention.

As early as the middle of the twelfth century the science of heraldry was a peculiar branch, attached to the college of Heralls. They were held in great estimation; in grand ceremonies, especially at coronations, they were consulted, and they communicated verbal information relating to their art, which was long considered as a secret. The most ancient heraldic patent hitherto known, is that given by King Albrecht the first to the chapter of Gurk in 1305. The first collection of armorial bearings accidentally arose from the council of Constance, in 1415.

The first person, who treated of heraldry scientifically, was an Englishman. He published in Latin, English and French, an *Ars Armorum*, Westmonasterii, 1496, in 4to.

If the author of the foregoing observations had considered armorial bearings, as he ought to have done, as national as well as personal, he would have found in the Roman eagle, in the Macedonian single-horned goat [Vide Archaeology, Vol. xiv. p. 14] in the Persian ram, &c. undeniable instances of the very ancient use of emblematic banners for military purposes. In this island, it is understood that the banner of Cadwallon was a dragon, or large serpent; and we know that the Saxon chiefs, Hengist and Horsa, brought with them, as a banner, a curiously embroidered image of a raven, which having been wrought with magic powers, by the sisters of the chiefs, portended victory by *flapping its wings* before a battle. There is every reason to suppose that these were *personal* rather than national bearings. However, leaving that point undecided, we may trace sundry

\* Inter ejus tractatus 42. Basil, 1562. 4to.

still more ancient bearings on the shields of heroes. In that capital assemblage of antiquities, the Hamilton vases, we find several shields so ornamented. [Hence the use of the term *shield* among our heralds.] We see, too, by the attention of a nymph who is painting a serpent on a shield, preparatory to an expedition, that this was one of the previous attentions in such cases. We do not, indeed, find armorial bearings among Homer's chiefs: and though the shield of Achilles is described with its various enrichments, worthy of the Lemnian god, yet not any object is distinguished as the personal symbol of that hero.

Denon, has copied from the sepulchres of Egypt many banners, with various bearings: these are not drapery banners, but emblems mounted on poles, or rods, no doubt spears, originally; and the figures were of solid imagery. Such is the Macedonian goat, already referred to; and such it may be presumed was the dove borne by the Chaldeans; and, as an eminent critic thinks, by the nations of the land of Canaan also; and so alluded to, Psalm 68. 10. [Vide SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATED in loc.] This dove is described as having "wings imbricated with silver, and pinions with yellow gold." The Chaldean *dove*, rendered *oppressing sword* in our translation, Jer. 4. 16. might be either a figure embroidered on a drapery, or a solid image on a staff. It was, however, a national not a personal emblem. Semiramis was worshipped under the figure of a dove. The most ancient personal emblems, if such a notion of them be correct, are those attached to the sons of Jacob, Gen. 49, and afterwards adopted as distinctions by the tribes, respectively. There appears to be no contemptible evidence that the Lion of the tribe of Judah was really an emblem borne by that tribe, and, in consequence, by the Kings of the race of David: as it now is by the Jewish-descended sovereigns of Abyssinia. It is probable, that colonies from the parent state, to whatever distance they might wander, retained the *arms* of their original country: to which they added, or with which they combined, those of the country where they settled. This would produce a compound figure, of course a monster, and these monsters became, in process of time, sacred emblems, when the reason of their composition was forgotten. Hence the human head with the bull's body; the eagle's head on the lion's body, &c. which may be called *quarterings*; but whether families intermingled their symbols, is uncertain. Possibly, it may be convenient to refer this custom to times after the Crusades, and in this sense the origin of the *present style* of heraldry may be placed according to the suggestion of Meusel: but the principle of distinction by armorial bearings was certainly prevalent in ages long anterior to those to which that author has referred it,



STATE OF THE PROTESTANTS IN FRANCE,  
IN THE LAST CENTURY.

In *Panorama*, Vol. 1. p. 1178, we hinted at the sufferings of a protestant clergyman in France, of whom we had a personal knowledge: that clergyman was the Rev. Mr. Gibert, now of Guernsey, who having lately published some anecdotes of his early life, we take this opportunity of correcting an error in our former account, by communicating them to our readers in a translation. They shew the treatment experienced by the protestants, under Louis the XV. and the bloody iniquity of persecution on account of Religion.

"In the year 1755, my eldest brother who was minister to the churches of l'Aunis, Saintonge, Angoumois, Agenois, and Perigord, (that is to say, certain districts of these provinces, in which protestants were found)—this year I say, a sentence was issued against him by the Presidial of Saintes; (or that of La Rochelle; for being at that time in Switzerland, I do not recollect precisely from which). This sentence condemned him to be hanged. The same sentence condemned me to the galleys, for a hundred and one years. I was then in my nineteenth year, and had accompanied my brother two years. As my brother was 14 or 15 years older than I was, this sentence described me as his *nephew*, which no doubt was thought more probable than that I should be his brother.

The occasion of this sentence was the following:

The clergy, as well as the zealots of popery, were extremely violent against my brother, who in his circuit of the provinces I have mentioned, frequently assembled numerous congregations, to whom he preached, and administered the sacrament: sometimes in woods; sometimes in private places; sometimes by night, sometimes by day. After having tried all imaginable stratagems to seize him, but in vain, they at length had recourse to the following:

A person named de Sentier, who described himself as a gentleman of Champagne, came and settled at Pons, a town of Saintonge, in which were a few protestants. He had with him a woman far advanced in pregnancy, whom he represented as his wife. But it is since understood, that he had taken her out of an hospital. This M. de Sentier desired to see my brother, which he easily accomplished, having persuaded the elders of the town of Pons that he was a zealous protestant. He told my brother

that he should soon want his services to baptize his child. But my brother immediately after this interview conceived strong suspicions that he was a spy, sent to entrap him.

When this woman was delivered, de Sentier sent a messenger to my brother, desiring him to come and baptize the infant. My brother returned for answer that he should send the child to a neighbouring village named Cose. De Sentier sent another express saying, that his wife desired to be godmother, and that he could not possibly come to Cose. This strengthened my brother's suspicions, and he replied by refusing to baptize the child.

This refusal was highly blamed, not only by the protestants of Pons, but also by those of the neighbourhood. And this blame spread so generally, that even a candidate for the ministry, named M. Touzeau, \* who accompanied my brother to assist him when preaching, joined in it. As it became at length a serious business, in the opinion of many, my brother determined to hazard the baptism.

We set off, accordingly, from the neighbourhood of St. Foi, for the borders of Saintonge, and Pons was on our way. We were accompanied by the Chevalier de la Grace, and two other gentlemen, Gentilot, and Boufils. The last was about 17 or 18 years of age, and had some thoughts of the ministry.

We arrived at Pons, at night fall, without having been expected, and put up at an inn where we were not known. My brother, with Messieurs de la Grace and Gentilot, visited de Sentier, who under various pretences delayed the baptism till late in the night.

When they were returned to the inn, my brother wished to depart immediately: his suspicions having been augmented by the affected delays of de Sentier, and by the presence of a young man, whom de Sentier called his brother in law. But the two gentlemen, particularly the Chevalier de la Grace, absolutely refused to leave the place before day.

My brother told us afterwards, that when he was in bed, before he went to sleep, he saw a goat come out of a muddy place, and advance towards him, where he shook himself so violently that the mud from his sides seemed to fall on my brother, who actually put his hand to his face to wipe it off. At this he was on the very act of rising to be gone: but considering the extreme unwillingness of the Chevalier to travel during the night, and having no faith in presages, he went to sleep.

In the morning, directly after breakfast, we quitted the inn; and when about a mile and a half beyond the town, we saw coming after us a brigade of *archers à cheval* with their carbines. My brother directed such of

\* This M. Touzeau is now minister of a French chapel at Plymouth.

our company as were before us to take a cross road, then in sight, that we might be certain whether we were the object pursued by this troop.

Having taken this road, and seeing that the archers followed us, and were now near to us, we set off on a gallop, when we heard the cry of *stop there!* and at the same moment a carbine was discharged, by which the Chevalier was killed on the spot. The Chevalier and myself were the last of our company, and side by side, in a narrow road; but my horse being a good one, and swift, I soon got before M. Bonfils, and joined my brother and M. Gentilot, who had arrived at a neighbouring village.

The archers supposed they had killed my brother, because the horse on which the Chevalier rode had belonged to him, and he had parted with him but two or three days before. Supposing, therefore, that they had found their prey, and having also to secure M. Bonfils, whom they captured, they ceased further pursuit.

It so happened, that my brother had behind him the portmanteau of the Chevalier, and the Chevalier that of my brother, I had that of M. Bonfils, and he had mine: by this accident all the writings and registers of baptisms and marriages performed by my brother, but recorded in my hand writing, fell into their possession. Hereupon, I was condemned to the galleys, for contumacy in not appearing; for, when the sentence was pronounced, I was at Lausanne, pursuing my studies. My brother was hung in effigy.

The corpse of the Chevalier was carried to Saintes, with M. Bonfils, who was lodged the first night in a dungeon, alone with the dead body. He was afterwards tried, and banished from France.

This de Sentier was, without doubt, a zealous Roman catholic, since he condescended to play such a part for the service of his church: but what shall be thought of that church whose zealots are capable of such dissimulation? He was guilty of lie upon lie, he may be said to have abjured his religion, in affecting uncommon zeal for protestantism, not once only, but during many months. And for what? To destroy an honest man, whose only crime, even on catholic principles, was error.

But de Sentier was only an instrument of the catholic clergy, his real name and character was never known: the secret was so well kept that suspicion falls on a dignified station.

Nevertheless, in this very year 1755, toleration began in France; and after this time, protestant worship was performed in Saintonge in edifices set apart for that purpose; and I believe that my brother was the first who erected such a building.

It may be added that the whole of Mr. G's.

property was confiscated. He endeavoured to recover it from Louis XVI. by the interest of lord Auckland the British plenipotentiary in 1786, but met with a refusal. He was, however, allowed to come to Paris, on that occasion, and suffered to quit France in safety.

"The last protestant martyr was M. la Rochette, who was hanged at Toulouse about the year 1762. He was a fellow student with me, and we were united by the ties of friendship. When he was seized, in the environs of Montauban, where he exercised his ministry, he was returning from a visit in which he had passed several days with me at Bordeaux, where I was then pastor. Although seized he was not the person sought after: nevertheless, being once in prison, there was no mean of hindering the laws from having their course, so express and inexorable were they: only the King or his Governor, could have delivered the prisoner.

A protestant of Montauban, who had kind of correspondence with Voltaire, whom he knew to be intimate with Marshal Richelieu, then governor of the province of Guienne, wrote to him to intreat his interest with the Marshal to save M. la Rochette. Voltaire answered: "Monsieur the Marshal does not desire to promote persecution; but he will not suffer toleration to be abused. I wish you confessors, and not martyrs. What a queer opinion it is, to suppose that a ladder may be the way of ascent to heaven!" I write this, says Mr. G. from memory; but am tolerably sure of the sentiment, if not of the words. Voltaire, it is clear, would have recanted his opinion to have avoided the ladder.

All I can say further of M. la Rochette is, that he was of a mild and amiable disposition, very sensible, attached to what is called orthodoxy; and that he sincerely desired to promote the glory of God, according to the best of his knowledge. Many promises were made to him, to induce him to forsake his religion, as is customary in such cases, but nothing could shake him, and he preferred death to the acting against his conscience. At the time of his martyrdom he might be about 24 or 25 years of age. He was not the last *confessor*, but the last *martyr* of the Churches in France."

Mr. G. states the following particulars relative to the French churches.

"In the space of 50 years started up as if from the ashes of the martyrs, 2,150 churches in the kingdom of France, some of which comprised 10,000 persons: and this notwithstanding from 1530 to 1580, comprising 50 years, a *million* of protestants perished, by war, massacre, or public execution. The Edict of Nantz in 1598 fixed the state of the reformed churches till 1685, when Louis XIV. repealed it. In 1626 the

number of churches was 604, and that of pastors 680; in the space of 11 years there was a diminution of 38 churches, and 33 pastors: nevertheless, in spite of all the miseries (too dreadful to be repeated) with which the protestants were assailed; although great numbers quitted France to save their lives; and these persecutions were prolonged more than 70 years, yet there remained 500 churches, and 150 ministers attached to them. The number of worshippers being about 1,500,000.

The Protestants held no national Synod after that of 1703, because these assemblies gave offence at court: but provincial synods were held from time to time, though not without fear of prohibition. The consequence was, several schisms among the reformed, as in Vivarois, in Orléanois, in Agenois. The laws against protestants were still continued in force; but the Governors or Intendants of provinces could suspend, or permit their activity, at pleasure."

What effects these arbitrary measures had on the Revolution we have no need to explain beyond what we formerly remarked.

#### AN ACCOUNT OF THE LEMNITHOCHORTON.

[From Stephanopoli's Travels in Greece.]

The Lemnithochorton takes its name from two Greek words, *Lemitha* an intestinal worm, and *Chorton* a herb. It is a marine plant, of which there are two kinds, the great and the small. The first, that grows to the height of more than two inches, with round branches of a reddish colour similar to coral, is extremely scarce. From what I can learn, I should presume that the coasts of the Mediterranean would not furnish a sufficient quantity for the consumption of a single city of 50,000 inhabitants. The small sort, on the contrary, which does not grow above an inch in height, is more common, and very abundant in particular places. It is preferred as a medicine, owing to its effects being more striking:

This plant was the vermifuge of the ancient Greeks; but the fall of their empire that involved in it the sciences, banished medicine likewise, and the use of the Lemnithochorton was forgotten. However, neither time nor slavery could entirely efface the memory of its name among the Greeks. In some places on the coasts of the Archipelago and the Morea, the use even of the large species was preserved, but the application was illusive. A child, suspected of having worms, was carried to the sea shore and made to eat of the plant; and sometimes they gave it to children mixed with their food.

The Greek colony settled in Corsica above 120 years, which came from Laconia, had preserved the use of the Lemnithochorton, but

never extended it beyond their own limits; and no native had any idea of its virtues, nor even of its existence. In 1760, when I was practising as a surgeon in that country, where vermicular disorders and putrid fevers are very common, I felt the necessity of some certain vermifuge sufficiently powerful to remove the cause. The large sort became the object of my researches: and I dried and prepared a certain quantity, which I gave in powder, in infusion and decoction, and in sirop. Its happy effects surpassed my hopes. This remedy constantly caused the worms to be voided in twenty-four hours. I have seen children in convulsions and attacked with a violent fever; a dose of Lemnithochorton tranquillized them very visibly, and after a short sleep, they awoke without any of those symptoms which, a few hours before, seemed to threaten their existence.

The sirop taken in a proper quantity mitigates the violence of the whooping-cough in children, and of the most violent cough in adults; and soon cures a cold. When mixed with hot water as an ordinary beverage, it alleviates pleurisy and inflammation in the bowels, and produces a salutary crisis. A single dose of the infusion, sweetened with sugar and taken at night, has, whenever I administered it, stopped the dysentery. Epileptic children have been cured by two or three doses. The sirop relieves colics in general; and particularly tormina in new born infants. There are instances where pregnant women would have died of violent cholics, if the Lemnithochorton had not been administered. In those countries where it is given to children judiciously, three or four times a year, those vermicular disorders, such as cholics, irregular fevers, convulsions, epilepsies and others, have been exterminated.

All these effects have been verified by a great number of physicians in France, well known by their talents and learning. Having acquired this knowledge, and being well convinced by the repeated and very satisfactory trials of the virtue of this plant, I conceived the most lively desire of rendering them public, and thus concurring, as far as in me lay, to alleviate the sufferings of humanity. [The translator is happy, likewise, in offering his mite by the translation, through the medium of the Literary Panorama.]

#### Method of preparing the Lemnithochorton:

Take half an ounce (French measure) of this plant; put it into nine or ten ounces of water, which you must boil from seven to eight minutes; then remove the vessel as much as is necessary to prevent the water from boiling. Let it infuse in that state for one hour at least. Squeeze the liquor quite hot through a cloth, and add sugar at pleasure for one dose. The above is for adults.

The sirop is made by putting the infusion again on the fire, sweetened with two oz. of sugar or honey, and letting it evaporate to the consistence of sirop.

This sirop, mixed with hot water, is preferable to the infusion for affections of the chest, such as cough, colds with fever, pleurisy, and for the dysentery and inflammations of the bowels. It serves also as a common beverage during internal inflammatory disorders, by taking a dose per day. It is a great specific in relieving tormina in new born infants, to whom it may be given pure, in the quantity of a tea-spoon full; and may be repeated if necessary. It stops convulsions in children of all ages, by administering it pure, or in infusion. It might be usefully substituted for the sirops of all mucilaginous plants used as pectorals and emollients, whether for children or for adults.

We understand the principal vermifuge used in English pharmacy is Cowhage, or the *Dolichos pruriens*, indigenous to the West Indies.

#### COURT INTRIGUES.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—You have given us, in p. 565, an instance of the risques and hazards which attend the privacies and plots of Courts: Give me leave to transmit another secret transaction of intrigue which did not indeed purpose the dethronement of a king, but the security of a minister.

The Countess d'E—who was suspected of familiar intimacy with Louis XV. of France, one day pressed somewhat too arrogantly the Duke de Choiseul, then Minister, to bestow a regiment on one of her relations. He replied that the list of promotions being complete, and sanctioned by the King, he could not presume to change any part of it.

In spite of her address, and pleading, the Duke held his purpose, till at length she fretted, and, being vexed, quitted him, saying, "Times may change, sir; a week hence, perhaps, I shall not be refused by you." The Minister answered coolly, "I wish it may prove so, madam." The Duke divined on what the lady's expectations were founded: and as time was precious, he, that very evening, visited her most confidential female friend, to whom, in the name of the King, he announced a most secret commission, with a gratification of 100,000 crowns if she succeeded in it. This was no other than to engage her to procure from the Countess d'E—the particulars of what passed between her and the King the night following:

for which his majesty had not only an ardent curiosity, but cogent reasons. The promise had its effect; the confidante pumped from the Countess the next morning, every particular, including the stipulation that she should be declared Favorite, in form, the next Sunday, and be further decorated with the title of Duchess. The remarks made by the Countess on the King's weakness and her expectation of exerting unlimited sovereignty over him, were not forgot; neither was omitted her acknowledgement of the most perfect indifference for the person of her royal paramour, did not her connection as Favourite open unlimited views to her avarice and ambition.

This information, with whatever else might manifest the indiscretion of the reporter, was formed into a Bulletin by the Minister, who at a proper hour the same day repaired to the King's private party, where were Madame la Dauphine, and Madame Adelaide. The Duke appeared to be greatly mortified, and uneasy; to the questions put to him he returned evasive answers, and, in short, he so far inflamed the curiosity of the King, who suspected some very bad news from Germany, that his majesty took the Duke into his closet, and demanded the truth. After many apologies, the Duke produced the Bulletin, described it as the current news of the day, circulated from hand to hand; and in short, so effectually enlarged on the indiscretion, the vanity, the indelicacy, the hypocrisy, the falsehood, &c. &c. of the only person with whom it could originate, (for the King admitted its truth,) that the monarch thought it not safe to permit her any longer at court, but directed the minister immediately to cause the proper officer to send the Countess an order of instant banishment to her estate, never to appear again at Versailles. This accomplished, M. de Choiseul returned to the confidante from whom he had received his information, paid her the sum agreed on, at the same time strictly charging her in the King's name, to keep what had passed most profoundly secret, and to reveal to no one his majesty's munificence to her.

Thus was the King's name employed by the crafty minister in a manner of which the King had no suspicion; thus was the state impoverished to the amount of 100,000 crowns; and thus did the minister extricate himself from a danger, which whoever knows any thing of the influence of the sex in France, must know was imminent.

Such are the secrets of courts, such are the hazards of the great, and such is the uncertain tenure of favour held by guilt.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

EPIPHANIUS.



## MEMOIRS OF THE LATE EDWARD KING, ESQ.

F. R. S. F. S. A. LOND. AND ED. CASSEL  
SOD: &c. &c.

This truly learned and venerable man was descended from a Norfolk family of high respectability. His father, who lived to the advanced age of more than ninety years, married Sarah, the eldest daughter of Thomas Cater, Esq. a gentleman of fortune in the same country. Mr. King was the only issue of this marriage. He received the first rudiments of his education from Drs. Bullock and Clarke, successively Deans of Norwich; and in 1748, was sent to the University of Cambridge, as a fellow commoner of Clare Hall; where he resided several years, most sedulously prosecuting his academical course, and highly distinguished by the correctness of his moral conduct. He afterwards entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, by which society he was called to the Bar; and practised at it, with considerable success, and the promise of future eminence in the profession, until the decease of his father; when coming into the possession of a handsome fortune, he took his leave of Westminster Hall, and devoted himself during the remainder of his days, to the quiet and dignified pursuits of learning.

His first literary performance was "an Essay on the English Constitution and Government," octavo, published in the year 1767.

In 1773, he published "a Letter to Dr. Hawkesworth, and humbly recommended to the perusal of the very Learned Deists."

In 1777, he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, an ingenious and very interesting Memoir, on the castellated remains of past ages; which was followed by a more complete elucidation in 1782. They are both inserted in the *Archæologia*. Seventy copies of these Memoirs were printed separately, forming one quarto volume, under the title of "Observations on Ancient Castles," for the use of his private friends.

In 1780, he published his much admired "Hymns to the Supreme Being, in imitation of the Eastern Songs," 12mo.; which having appeared without the author's name, were, for some time, attributed to Cowper. These elegant and lofty effusions of devotional praise passed through several editions, some of which were spurious. They have been out of print for some time.

In 1783, Mr. King published "Proposals for establishing at Sea, a Marine School or Seminary, for Seamen," octavo, addressed in a letter to his friend John Frere, Esq.

In 1788, he presented to the religious world his very interesting and learned "*Morsels of Criticism*," tending to illustrate some

"few Passages in the Holy Scriptures upon Philosophical Principles and an enlarged View of Things," quarto: to which a supplement was added in 1800. The public attention was with much correctness, and in a most emphatic manner, called to the first of these volumes, by the Author of the "Pursuits of Literature," on account of some striking interpretations of Prophecy which they exhibited, and which, several years afterwards, were in a remarkable degree confirmed by the great and awful events which took place in Europe.

After bestowing some strong commendations on the erudition and ingenuity of Mr. King, the veneration of mind with which he approached the sacred writings, and his great caution and wariness in the interpretation of the words of prophecy, and having quoted some passages from his work, the able and acute writer goes on to observe, "I must own I am so struck with these passages, that without any knowledge of this ILLUSTRIOUS LAYMAN, but from his work, I could almost address him in the sublime apostrophe of one of the most eloquent Fathers of the Church; [Greg Naz. Orat. 19.]

Αὐθρῶπε τῷ Θεῷ, πιστὲ θεράπον καὶ οἰκονομὲ τῶν τῷ Θεῷ μυστηρίων, Ἄνεγ επιθυμῶν τῶν τῷ πνεύματι, καλῶ Σε στυλοῦ καὶ ἑδραῖωμα τῆς Εκκλησίας, λογον ζωῆς ἐπεχόντα, καὶ πιστῶς εἰσεῖσμα, καὶ πνεύματος καταγωγήν.

In 1791, Mr. King published "an Imitation of the Prayer of Abel in the Style of Eastern Poetry"; and in 1793 his "Considerations on the Utility of the National Debt," octavo. In 1796, the lovers of antiquarian research were gratified with his elegant "Vestiges of Oxford Castle", folio; and in the same year, he presented to the philosophical world, his Remarks "concerning Stones said to have fallen from the Clouds, both in these Days and in ancient Times", 4to.: a work which furnishes a more complete collection of instances of the above kind, than had ever been made. "I take all the facts (says he) just as I find them affirmed. I have preserved a faithful and honest record, for the sake of possible philosophical use;—let the philosophical and curious, just preserve these facts, in remembrance,—for the sake of philosophical advantage. Let the discerning weigh, and judge."

His mode of accounting for the phenomenon in question is ingenious and scientific, and well deserving attention from those who have applied their minds to the contemplation of this curious subject.

Two years afterwards, appeared his very valuable and edifying "Remarks on the

Signs of the Times," 4to., to which a supplement was added in the following year, which led to the masterly "Critical Dissertations on the 18th Chapter of Isaiah," by the late Bishop Horsley, addressed in a letter to Mr. King, in which the venerable Prelate bestows the following high but well merited eulogium on that gentleman: "I cannot (says his lordship) enter upon the subject without professing not to yourself, but to the world, how highly I value and esteem your writings, for the variety and depth of erudition, the sagacity and piety which appear in every part of them: but appear not more in them, than in the conversation and the habits of your life, to those who have the happiness, as I have the happiness, to enjoy your intimacy and friendship. I must publicly declare, that I think you are rendering the best service to the church of God, by turning the attention of believers to the true sense of all the prophecies." The learned Bishop of St Asaph some years afterwards published his ingenious and scientific tract "on Virgil's two Seasons of Honey, and his Season of Sowing Wheat, with a new and compendious Method of investigating the Risings and Settings of the fixed Stars," which he likewise addressed to Mr. King, in an affectionate dedication, "as eminently qualified to judge of the soundness of the arguments, the truth of the conclusions, and to appreciate the merits of the whole."

In 1799, Mr. King published the first volume of a most arduous and magnificent undertaking, the result of many years laborious study and investigation, entitled "*Munimenta Antiqua*, or Observations on Antient Castles, including Remarks on the whole Progress of Architecture, Ecclesiastical as well as Military, in Great Britain, and on the corresponding Changes in Manners, Laws, and Customs, tending to illustrate modern History and to elucidate many interesting Passages in various classic Authors," fol. The second volume appeared in 1802; and the third, in 1804. The fourth volume, which will complete this great and truly national work, (an honour to the country in which it was produced,) was nearly ready for publication, when death closed the labours of its author.

In 1803, Mr. King published a small tract entitled "Honest Apprehensions and sincere Confessions of Faith of a plain honest Layman;" and in 1805, he engaged in a literary discussion with Mr. Dutens on the Antiquity of the *Arch*, which led to several publications on both sides.

Such have been the labours of Mr. King, as far as those labours have met the public eye; and it will not be disputed that they have greatly assisted to inform and enlighten

mankind, on important subjects. His public services in the cause of learning, great and extensive as they were, were not by any means his only labours. He has left behind him a large collection of most curious and valuable MSS. on various subjects, written at different periods of his life, and some of which appear to have been intended for the press. Among these, is a very extensive work, on the Theory of the Earth; the fruit of many years close and ardent study. It is to this work that he refers, in the 15th Chapter in the Supplement to the "*Morsels of Criticism*," on the combined effects of gravitation, the attraction of cohesion, and the centrifugal force of our earthly globe. "For near 40 years, with unceasing attention" (says he) enquires to elucidate this subject "have been an object of my pursuit; and the first intimations of the chain and mode of reasoning which I was induced to pursue, and of the ideas which led me to it, were ventured by me into the world, and, were printed in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. 37, for the year 1797, long before Mr. Whitehurst's book was published. Since the printing of that paper, I have continually been pursuing the subject analytically, both by putting together facts resulting from every observation that I had myself any opportunity to make on natural appearances, and also by collecting and arranging facts from all the accounts I could meet with, of the most intelligent voyagers and travellers and natural historians; and these (adds he) I should ere this, have communicated to the world; endeavouring to place the conclusions resulting from the whole, in the fullest and fairest point of view; but have been hindered, by the great expence attending the engraving of the numerous drawings, that must accompany such a kind of publication. Whether (continues he) it will ever be in my power during the short remainder of life, if my days be prolonged, to accomplish my wish of overcoming these difficulties and of publishing the materials I have collected, arranged and written; or whether any one coming after me will take the trouble and care to make use of them; or whether any more able enquirers will tread in the same path, I cannot dare to expect with any sanguine hope."

Perhaps no man, in modern times, pursued with more determined diligence and spirit, those objects of literary inquiry which engaged his attention than Mr. King. His mind was peculiarly formed for profound research: and his writings, independent of the extent and variety of learning both ancient and modern, as well as the multifarious knowledge, which they display, evince an

extraordinary acuteness and ingenuity of thought. Some of his opinions, particularly on philosophical subjects, are certainly of a novel and eccentric kind; though no one could suggest his ideas with more unaffected humility, nor more carefully guard against error than he did. The sacred volume more especially engaged his penetrating mind. "In him (observes a learned writer) we see an example, now, alas! but too uncommon, of a man whose propensity for the study of sacred things, and particularly of the holy scriptures, is as active, lively, and sincere, as any feeling of taste, or any principle of literary or elegant curiosity.— His books display him to our view, meditating on the inspired writers, with an exactness which a sincere affection for them only could produce; weighing facts and comparing them with philosophical discoveries, and calling to his aid every branch of knowledge, if, by any means, he might be able to illustrate something obscure, or clear away some difficulty." Of his knowledge and skill in the pursuits of antiquity, the *Munimenta Antiqua* will long continue an eminent and splendid proof.

We may in a great degree, form our opinion of the man, from a view of his writings; for in them will be found an honesty, a candour, a sincerity, and a piety, which very much serve to exemplify the amiableness of his mind, and the purity of his heart. But to become thoroughly acquainted with the worth of his character, it is necessary that he should have been seen, in his private life and conduct.

The love and fear of God, and the desire of pleasing and honouring him, were, it may be truly said, the spring, the very life and soul, of his actions, consecrating, as it were, his whole life; and, in a sense, making all his works, worship. No man, could be more divested of fanaticism than Mr. King. His was a masculine, enlightened, and attractive piety. He was strict and conscientious in the performance of every private duty. His heart was most feeling and benevolent; and his pecuniary means enabled him to perform many and considerable acts of charity, in relieving the wants and distresses of his fellow creatures. Though severely studious, he was of a sociable disposition—as a companion, he was entertaining and instructive. In conversation he was full of spirit, and though often learned, he was never pedantic. His mind was enlarged, his turn of thinking truly liberal, his reasoning strong and perspicuous, his delivery fluent, and his expression significant and nervous. His manners were characterised by a genuine simplicity, which was the faithful index of his heart. He would sometimes when engaged in colloquial discourse on a subject

which was matter of argument or debate, and in which he was much interested, discover an impetuosity of manner, which those who were not familiarly acquainted with his character, might mistake for an overbearingness of disposition: but this impetuosity, was merely an effect of the moment; that sudden transient warmth which is found to be compatible with the most generous and kindest natures. Such it truly was in his case, though from its abruptness it sometimes might, and we believe did, give offence.

Mr. King was for many years a most active member of the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries: as his valuable contributions to the *Philosophical Transactions*, and the *Archæologia* attest. He was on the council of the former Society; and in 1781, he became a Vice President of the latter Society, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart. In the year 1783, the Society of Antiquaries lost its President, the late Dean Milles. For several years it had been from a variety of causes, in a state far from prosperous; its funds deficient; and a certain degree of languor attended its weekly meetings, unfavourable to those animated communications of science, on the supplies of which not only the welfare, but the existence of such a learned body depends. It was therefore highly necessary to obtain the appointment to the office of President of some person, who by the influence of his character and other qualifications, might be capable of restoring its enfeebled energies. The eyes of all were turned on Mr. King; and he accepted of the responsible charge. Mr. King's continuance in the chair was, however, but short: for, at the annual election in the following year, he quitted it, in order to introduce Lord de Ferrars, now Earl of Leicester, as the future President. This he did in a speech which will long be remembered for the very satisfactory account which it gave of his proceedings during the year that he presided, and of the noble disinterestedness of principle by which he was actuated in his retirement from a post, the duties of which he had discharged so honourably to himself, and so beneficially to the society. This speech was printed. "I come now," said he, "to take my leave of this dignified station and to quit this seat of high honour, having been so fortunate as to have carried into execution during the short time I have sat here, most of those plans and purposes for the advancement of the true interests of the society; for augmenting and securing its revenues, and for adding fresh vigour and spirit to its operations and proceedings; the accomplishment of which, was my sole inducement for venturing to take this charge upon me." After detailing the important measures of his presidency, he

continued: "All these regulations and establishments I have had the honour, as a single member of this society, with the joint assistance of a much respected council, to bring forward; and to have seen carried into execution, during my being in my present office, of which, but for the sake of effecting these purposes, I have ever deemed myself most unworthy. But, gentlemen," added he, "all this were little; did I not in the end endeavour, moreover, to secure effectually the continuance of these advantages, and the means of your attaining still greater. The dignity of this society, and the lustre with which (considering the usefulness and importance of the institution) it ought to appear, and indeed has appeared in the eyes of Europe, requires that in order to give proper life and support to the whole, there should be placed at its head, a man of eminent and distinguished learning, of worth and respectability of character; of zeal and activity to promote its objects; of high and ancient dignity, capable of commanding every degree of respect, that not only the partiality of friends may wish to bestow, but to which the most prejudiced foreigners may also be compelled to yield. It is not every age," continued Mr. King, "that affords by means of a concurrence of such qualifications, such an ornament to a country, when most wanted; but I am fortunate to be able without flattery, and merely in pursuance of a conscientious discharge of my duty, to declare to you, that such a distinguished character is at hand; and, I esteem it as fulfilling most faithfully the important part of the trust reposed in me, as well as the happiest circumstance attending all my labours for the service of the society, that I am empowered, by virtue of my office, to name and propose to you on the house list, and to recommend to you for election as your future president, Lord de Ferrars."—After doing justice to the services of the late Mr. Topham, who had for a time voluntarily performed the duties of secretary, and having proposed that most indefatigable antiquary, the Rev. J. Brand,\* recently deceased, as the resident secretary, he closed his speech with some admirable sentiments respecting the nature of those pursuits, which it was the object of such a society to promote. During the presidency of Mr. King, an unusual number of learned and distinguished men offered themselves for admission into the society. Some disagreement having occurred between him and the noble president in 1785, the name of Mr. King was in the following

year, left out of the house list of council. From this time, Mr. King ceased to be an attending member of the Society of Antiquaries. He was succeeded as a member of council and V. P. by Dr. Douglas, the late much lamented Bishop of Salisbury.

Mr. King was formerly recorder of Lynn;—he never sat in parliament, though at the general election in 1784 he was strongly invited to stand for Norwich, the capital of his native county.

He died April 16, at his house in Mansfield Street, Portland Place; and his last moments were in perfect consistency with the tenor of his exemplary and religious life. He was prepared for death, for he had "*served God in his generation*," and "*came to his grave in a full age; like as a shock of corn cometh in his season*." He had been in a valetudinary state several weeks previous to his decease, so as not to be able to see his friends. The morning of the day on which he died, he breakfasted with Mrs. King, and, as was his usual custom, read the newspaper. He then returned to his study. Mrs. King thinking him far from well, soon followed him, and on asking him how he was? he said, "I am very ill. I am not like myself. I cannot compose my mind to attend to any thing." Upon an exertion soon after, he felt the symptoms of approaching dissolution; and, in the most solemn and impressive voice, exclaimed, "Oh gracious God be merciful unto me, even me—the most unworthy of thy servants. Pardon my manifold iniquities for the sake of Jesus Christ, our only Mediator.—And, O God! if any thing that I have said, any thing that I have written, any thing that I have spoken, can have been the cause of offence or injury to any one, pardon it, and forgive me, for the sake of my blessed Redeemer, Jesus Christ of Nazareth." Mrs. King was kneeling by his chair, his hand in her's—he pressed her hand most tenderly, and affectionately, saying, "Pray God bless you and keep you;" and seeing Mr. and Mrs. Windsor also by him, he said, "God bless you all,"—and in a few minutes, with prayers and praises in his mouth, he ceased to breathe, while sitting backwards in his chair, without one sigh or struggle, or even moving hand or foot—literally resigning his breath to God who gave it, and with the most placid countenance imagination could picture.

Mr. King was interred in a private manner at Beckenham in Kent, where his country seat called The Oakery, is situated. He has left no issue.—In 1765, he married the youngest daughter of W. Blower, Esq. of the Mythe, Leicestershire, who is still living.

\* Vide Panorama, vol. I. p. 1282.



COMMEMORATIVE USE OF BELLS: EXCOMMUNICATION BY BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

[Comp. Vol. I. p. 1233.]

SIR,—I do not know whether you admit Postscripts to the letters which you favour with insertion in your valuable work; but if it be not contrary to your general regulations, indulge me so far as to complete the letters which I formerly sent you on the subject of bells, by the following additions, derived from authorities to which I had not then adverted.

Since the days of popery, bells, I presume have not borne the names of saints: but, a set at St. Helen's Church at Worcester, cast in the days of Queen Anne, bears names which record the victories of that Queen's reign. They are as follow.

1. *Blenheim.*

First is my note, and Blenheim is my name;  
For Blenheim's story will be first in fame.

2. *Barcelona.*

Let me relate, how Louis did bemoan  
His grandson Philip's flight from Barcelona.

3. *Ramilles.*

Deluged in blood, I, Ramilles, advance,  
Britannia's glory on the fall of France.

4. *Menin.*

Let Menin on my sides engraven be;  
And Flanders freed from Gallic slavery.

5. *Turin.*

When in harmonious peal I roundly go,  
Think on Turin, and triumphs on the Po.

6. *Eugene.*

With joy I bear illustrious Eugene's name;  
Favourite of fortune and the boast of fame.

7. *Marlborough.*

But I, with pride, the greater Marlborough bear;  
Terror of tyrants, and the soul of war.

8. *Queen Anne.*

Th' immortal praises of Queen Anne I sound;  
With union blest, and all these glories crown'd.

They are dated 1706, except the severest  
which is dated 1712.

I cannot help expressing myself so far in favour of this idea, as to think that a ring commemorating the victories to which, of late years, the nation owes its preservation from subjection to the foe, would be a happy mean of reviving past deliverances in general recollection. For instance, the First of June,\*

\* Accept a specimen.

With merry, merry, merry, tune  
I celebrate the first of June:  
When Howe commanded in the bloody fray,  
And six French ships in triumph bore away.

the Camperdown; the Saint Vincent; the Nile; the Trafalgar; what sweetness would accompany every note which revived those memorable events in our minds! and why should not a set of bells bespeak national gratitude, as well as any other monument?

We are told that Pope Calixtus the Third, on the appearance of a comet, ordered the bells to be rung precisely at noon, for several days, that by virtue of their clangour the mischief with which this comet was charged might fall on the Turks, and not on the Christians. (*Vide Platina in Vit. Cal. iii.*) What connection there might be between cause and effect in this case, I cannot presume to explain; but, that a set of bells ringing merrily the peals known to commemorate the victories of which they bear the names, might contribute to the exhilaration of our British heroes, will need no proof to those who know the patriotism which glows in their hearts.

It may, perhaps, be agreeable to some of your readers to receive additional information on the use of bells in excommunication, I therefore beg your permission to enlarge my hint respecting this fulmination, by an extract from an ancient festival, and the articles of the general great curse, found at Canterbury, A. D. 1502, as it is set down by Thomas Becon in the Reliques of Rome. This was solemnly thundered out once in every quarter, that is, as the old book saith,—

“ The fyrst Sondag of Advent, at comyng  
“ of our Lord Jhesu Chryst; The fyrst Sondag  
“ of Lenten: The Sondag in the Feste  
“ of the Trynnyte: and the Sondag within  
“ the Utas of the Blessed Vyrgin our Lady  
“ St. Mary.” At which action the prelate  
stands in the pulpit, in his *aube*, the cross  
being lifted up before him, and the canoles  
lighted on both sides of it, and begins thus,  
“ By Authority of God, Fader, Son, and Holy-  
“ Ghost, and the glorious Moder, and May-  
“ den, our Lady St. Mary, and the Blessed  
“ Apostles Peter, and Paul, and all Apostles,

My joyful note records that victory  
When Duncan met de Winter on the sea;  
When Camperdown beheld the dreadful fight;  
And Gallic Dutchmen yield to British might.

St. Vincent's Rocks lament the fatal hour  
When Jervis met the numerous Spanish power;  
I witness victory won by British zeal,  
And tell my joy in many a merry peal.

I sound the victory won on Afric's shore,  
Which trembled at the British thunders' roar:  
Slow Nile's backward tell'd his glowing streams;  
And Bonaparte shrunk at Nelson's flames.

When France and Spain had singly met defeat,  
Their power combined defied the British fleet:  
Trafalgar's shores the wondrous conflict tell;  
And Victory sighed, as her own Nelson fell.

" Martyrs, Confessors, Virgins and the  
 " hallowes of God; All thoe byn accused  
 " that purchasen Writts, or Letters of any  
 " Leud Court, or to let the Processe of the  
 " Law of Holy Chirch of Causes that longen  
 " skilfully to Christen Court., the which  
 " shuld not be demed by none other Law :  
 " And all that maliciously bereaven holy  
 " Chirch of her right, or maken holy Chirch  
 " lay fee, that is hallowed and blessed. And  
 " alsoe all thoe that for malycie or wraethe of  
 " Parson, Vicare, or Priest, or of any other,  
 " or for wrongfull covetyse of himselfe with-  
 " holden rightfull Tyths, and Offerings,  
 " Rents, or Mortuaries from her own Parish  
 " Chirch, and by way of covetyse falslyche  
 " taking to God the worse, and to himself  
 " the better, or else torn him into another  
 " use, then hem oweth. For all Chrysten  
 " Man and Women been hard bound on  
 " pain of deadly Sin, not onlyche by ordi-  
 " nance of Man, but both in the ould  
 " Law, and alsoe in the new Law, for to  
 " pay trulyche to God and holy Chirch the  
 " Tyth part of all manner of encrease, that  
 " they winnen trulyche by the Grace of God,  
 " both with her travell, and alsoe with her  
 " craftes whatsoe they be truly gotten." And  
 " then concludes all with the curse itself, thus,  
 " And now by Autoritie aforesaid we De-  
 " nounce all thoe accursed that are so founde-  
 " en gaylie, and all thoe that maintaine  
 " hem in her Sins, or gyven hem hereto  
 " either help or counsell, soe they be de-  
 " parted froe God, and all holi Chirch : and  
 " that they have noe part of the Passion of  
 " Jhesu Chryst, ne of noe sacraments, ne  
 " no part of the prayers among Christen  
 " Folk : But that they be accursed of God,  
 " and of the Chirch, froe the sole of her  
 " foot to the crown of her hede, sleeping  
 " and waking, sitting and standing, and in  
 " all her Wordes, and in all her Werkes ;  
 " but if they have noe Grace of God to amend  
 " hem here in this Lyfe, for to dwell in the  
 " pain of Hell for ever withouten end :  
 " Fiat: Fiat. Doe to the Boke; Quench  
 " the Candles: Ring the Bell. Amen,  
 " Amen." And then the book is clapped  
 " together; the candles blown out; and the  
 " bells rung, with a most dreadful noise made  
 " by the congregation present, bewailing the ac-  
 " cursed persons concerned in that black doom  
 " denounced against them.

The horrors of this ceremony are certainly  
 well calculated to strike the superstitious  
 mind; but whether they would induce any  
 one to relinquish his ill-gotten prizes, as  
 Paulus Grillandus (*Tract. de Sortileg.*) re-  
 lates of some mischievous devils, who having  
 caught up certain women, let them fall at  
 hearing a bell ring, exceeds the determination  
 of

Yours, &c

Q.

A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS  
 KINDS OF WINE MADE IN FRANCE, THEIR  
 QUALITIES, FLAVOURS, ETC. ETC. WITH  
 A SKETCH OF THE EXTERNAL COMMERCE  
 OF THE FRENCH NATION IN REGARD TO  
 THAT VALUABLE ARTICLE.

[Translated from the French of J. Peuchet.]

Burgundy, which by many is accounted the  
 choicest of French wines, is of a lively colour,  
 possesses an agreeable flavour, and is of a very  
 superior quality: it is by all nations esteemed  
 an exquisite wine, and is looked upon as  
 a most powerful support to man, whether he  
 be relaxed by toil, or rendered feeble by age;  
 although it raises the spirits, it does not in-  
 flame the understanding; its effects are not  
 very sudden, but they are lasting; in short,  
 it is a salutary, and at the same time, a de-  
 licious beverage.—The best Burgundy is made  
 in Beaune, Nuits, Romanée, Premeau and  
 Vougeot.—The wines of Beaujolais keep ex-  
 tremely well; a great quantity of these wines  
 are sold under the name of Mâcon.—The  
 wines of Anjou and Orléanais are thick and  
 heady. Auvernat, commonly called Case-  
 Telle, is made at Orléans; and is a full  
 bodied, good wine; but when kept for the  
 space of two or three years, it becomes truly  
 excellent. Orléans wine, however, not un-  
 frequently becomes thick and rosy. Another  
 white wine made at Orléans is that called  
 Genetin.—At Epernay in Champagne two  
 thirds of the surrounding countries, such as,  
 Ay, Cumieres, Pierry, Disy, Haut-Villiers,  
 &c. are laid out in vineyards; and here it is  
 that the celebrated wines of Champagne  
 derive their growth. Champagne is of a  
 brisk nature, its flavour partakes somewhat  
 of acidity; it has the effect of dispelling  
 melancholy, is highly palatable, and inspires  
 gaiety. It quickly intoxicates; but its effects  
 are not of long duration.—We here subjoin  
 the principal classes of Champagne Wine:

First Class.

White Wines.

Ay.  
 Haut-Villiers.  
 Pierry.  
 Crament.

Red Wines.

Verzieto.  
 Versenay.  
 Bouzy.  
 Taizy.  
 Cumieres.

This class comprises those famous white  
 wines which constitute the chief luxuries  
 of our elegant tables, as well as of those of  
 Holland, England, &c. and those delicious red  
 wines whose repute experiences daily increase.

Second Class.

White Wines.

Avenay.  
 Epernay.  
 Menil.  
 Ay et Oger.

Red Wines.

Maily.  
 Damery.  
 Epernay.  
 Rilly.  
 Montbret.  
 Ay. Pierry

These wines though not equal are very little inferior to those of the first class.

### Third Class.

#### White Wines.

Tonnerre.  
Chably.  
Ludes.  
Sader.  
Trois Puits.  
Villes-Allerans.

#### Red Wines.

Joigny.  
Tounerre.  
Chamery.  
Ville Domage.  
Pargny.  
Sapicourt.

This class comprises the wines which are most commonly used in France, and when well chosen prove proper for ordinary drinking.

Poitou produces a tolerably good white wine, which resembles Rhenish.—The wines of Haute Guyenne and of Gascony under the name of Bordeaux wines, are much esteemed, being of a very good quality. The red, called *Vins de Grave*, sustain a sea voyage extremely well; they have the peculiar property of bracing the stomach, without deranging the head; their flavour is rather tart and rough, but a voyage tends in a great measure to correct this fault.—Wine is in itself a source of incalculable riches to Bordeaux; the red wines, which hold the first rank in the exports of this thriving and populous town, are known by the general name of *claret*, and are distinguished by the dealers under the general titles of Medoc, Hautbrion, Saint-Émilien, De Grave, &c. The most esteemed wines of Medoc are Lafitte, Latour and Chateau Margaux; those of *Vins de Grave* are Hautbrion, Haut-Talence, Merignac, Pessac, Langon, Villenave, &c. All these wines are delicious: they are neither like the wines of Burgundy nor of Champagne; they have a peculiar goodness of quality, which renders them truly valuable to the province. There are other sorts of wine in the various districts, such as, Canterac, Saint Julien, Saint Mambert, Pouillac, Saint Estephe, Saint Laurent, which without enjoying an equal reputation, are frequently in no wise inferior to the first mentioned as to quality. Those which hold the first rank among the white wines are Carbonnieux, Serons, Barsac, Prignac, Santerne, Baume and Saint Croix du Mont.—Languedoc produces excellent dry wines, as well as some of a luscious kind. Hermitage is a red wine: it grows upon the banks of the Rhone, between Valence and Saint Valliere; this wine, although rough, is nevertheless of an agreeable flavour and accounted very wholesome.

*Luscious Wines.* The most esteemed wines of this description are those of Ciotat and Saint Laurent, in Provence; they are sweet and extremely palatable.—Frontinac is of all the luscious wines of Languedoc the most perfect, and the best adapted for keeping, with this advantage, that its value increases with its age. It is pure and much esteemed, both at home and abroad, and is not, as has been

erroneously asserted, a compound wine.—The Muscadine of Lunel is of a more delicate and agreeable flavour, but it will not bear keeping like Frontinac.—That of Rivesaltes is richer than either Frontinac or Lunel; it comes very near the Cape wine: there is no red wine of Rivesaltes.—In general, the red Muscadine is much more scarce, and dearer than the white.—The Muscadine wine *Besieres* is of a quality inferior to that of Frontinac, of Rivesaltes and of Lunel.

*Of the Exportation of Wines.* The exportation of wines forms one of the most considerable branches of French commerce. The general good qualities of French wines, and above all their standing the test of time, have acquired for them a superiority over those of other countries, and a marked preference in all foreign markets. Their sale is uncommonly rapid in the northern countries, in Holland and in England, and were it not for the oppressive duties to which they are subjected, it would be still more so.

The wines of Burgundy, Beaujolais and Nivernois are conveyed by means of the Loire river, to Nantes, where the English, Dutch and North country vessels are in readiness to receive them, and carry them to their own countries, and to the principal commercial cities seated on the Baltic.—Burgundy will not bear a long voyage in the wood, it is therefore most commonly made up for exportation in bottles, the mouths whereof are closely capped, and strongly sealed; thus secured, wines of the most delicate quality will stand a voyage even through the northern seas.—The wines of Quercy, Guyenne, Bordeaux, and the provinces watered by the Garonne, are shipped at Bordeaux. These Bordeaux wines distinguished by the name of Medoc, find their principal market in England; those called Pelus, are sent to the Indies, the Colonies, &c. The Dutch consume vast quantities of the last mentioned article.—With regard to the wines of inferior qualities, the greater part of them passes into Germany; the remainder serves for home consumption or for the manufacture of brandy or vinegar. It is computed that 100,000 tons of wine are annually exported from Bordeaux. The Dutch purchase nearly four times as great a quantity of wines of Bordeaux as all the other nations who frequent that port.—The consumption of the English in time of peace is computed at 6000 tons annually. The Danes and Swedes seldom take away more than 3 or 4000 tons in the course of a year; the cause of this apparent slackness on the part of these nations is, that, they are enabled to procure supplies of French wines at any time from their neighbours, the Dutch, and nearly upon as advantageous terms as if they actually imported them from France.—The wine commerce of Bor-

deaux, with the French colonies in America, seldom employs less than from 24 to 28 vessels, burthen from 50 to 250 tons each, viz. 2 or 3 vessels to Quebec, 3 or 4 to Cayenne, 4 or 5 to Saint Domingo and 12 or 15 to Martinique, and the other Antilles. The cargo of a vessel freighted for the islands, of 120 tons burthen, is generally composed of about 43 tons of wine, and completed with assorted articles of merchandize. The best time to quit Bordeaux for the islands is about the latter end of November, or the beginning of December, in order that the voyage may be completed by the succeeding February. Nevertheless many vessels do not commence their voyage before May, or accomplish them before August; even in this case, the voyages often turn out well, particularly if the cargoes be composed of good wines of the after-season, and that the weather, previous to the arrival of the vessels at the islands, has proved more than usually sultry, whereby the wines brought by the early ships are generally turned sour, and those which come last consequently experience a very quick sale.—The Dutch procure the wines of Champagne and Burgundy through the Low Countries, and thence take occasion to supply Brussels and Austrian Flanders.—The French merchants not unfrequently make consignments of wine to foreign countries on their own account. The merchants of Rouen send the best Burgundy to England, to Holland, to Denmark and to Russia; but when they send it to those last mentioned places they take care to put it into bottles well secured. The French merchants engaged in the export of wines have for the most part agents in the different foreign markets, whose business it is to receive and dispose of the consignments. Dutch vessels are commonly employed for the purpose of conveying the wines, first because their charges for freight are infinitely lower than those of other vessels; and secondly, because they are in general (in the naval phrase) in every respect, *sea worthy*.—The consumption of French wines in England is certainly less considerable than it otherwise would be, if those of Spain and Portugal did not (in consequence of the comparatively low duties imposed upon them) find a readier sale.—By some writers it is asserted that the annual importation of French wines into England, is 18,000 tons, exclusive of what is illegally imported.

Wines imported in English bottoms, are not subject to pay such high duties as those brought to England in foreign vessels: in the former case, that is to say, when wines are imported in English bottoms, they pay, at the port of London, a duty of £135 7s. 6d. per ton, and at all the other English ports, £157 7s. 6d. per ton. The very same wines, if brought into the port of London

in foreign vessels, would pay a duty of £143 17s. 6d. per ton, and in the other ports, £135 17s. 6d. per ton.—Drawbacks on French wine if re-exported: to America, £133 17s. 6d.; East-Indies, £133 17s. 6d.; any other place, £128 12s. 6d.

It appeared by the balance of trade in 1784, that wines to the amount of 22,958,800 livres tournois, about £950,000, were exported from France; and in 1787, subsequent to the signing of a treaty of commerce between England and France, the exports of that article amounted to the sum of 28,276,300 francs, nearly £1,200,000, thus exhibiting the very great influence which the commerce with England alone might have over the wine exports of France, if the enormous duties were in some degree reduced.

The reflections of a *sane* politician would lead him to conclude, that the export of the natural production of any kingdom under heaven was much rather to be promoted and encouraged than those of which the raw material is of foreign growth, and the obtaining of which is liable to many interruptions, and subject to the humour or power of others. “All grasp, all lose,” is a maxim both in politics and commerce. Bonaparte *will not* sell his wines to England: why?—because he *cannot* rival her in cottons: he *will not* extend his direct dealings in brandy, —because, Britain vexes him by her commerce in sugar and coffee. Through despite at what he cannot accomplish, he cramps those exertions which his dominions might and would make, and rejects those benefits which he might accomplish with ease. After all, in contradiction to whatever mandates Bonaparte can issue, British manufactures find their way into France, and in contradiction to what is thought by most the true interest of these kingdoms, French brandies find their way into Britain. We are not certain, whether Nature does not in these, as in other instances, counteract the perverse and selfish passions of man, for the general welfare of the human race.

Nevertheless, while the chief of the French nation enforces restrictions new in their kind and intention, it will surely bear a question, worthy of serious consideration, whether all genuine Britons ought not to abstain from wines, brandies, and other French productions, till France be convinced that *we can do without her*, and be willing to admit of reciprocal commerce.



## OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

## AMERICA, NORTH.

*Slaves imported into Charles Town.*—During three years that the port of Charles Town has been open for the traffic in negroes, the number admitted amounts to 21,189. viz. 1804, 5658;—1805, 6727;—1806, 8804: There are several cargoes not included, because they had not been verified. The increase in the number imported will not escape observation.

## CHINA.

*Persecution of Christians.*—Imperial Edict of the Emperor of China, 10th Year of Kia King, A. D. 1805. "The Supreme Criminal Court has reported to us the trial, investigation, and sentence of that tribunal against Chin-yo-wang, a native of the province of Canton, who had been discovered to have received privately a map and sundry letters from the European Te-tien-tse (Father Odeatato, a Catholic Missionary at Pekin); and also regarding several other persons who had been found guilty of teaching and propagating the doctrines of the Christian religion.

"The Europeans who adhere to the Christian faith, act conformably to the customs established in those countries, and are not prohibited from doing so by our laws. Their establishments at Pekin were originally founded with the auspicious view of adopting the western method in our astronomical calculations; and Europeans of every nation, who have been desirous of studying and practising the same at this court, have readily been permitted to come and reside upon the above establishments; but from the beginning, they were restricted from maintaining intercourse with, and exciting troubles among our subjects.

"Nevertheless, Te-tien-tse has had the audacity secretly to propagate and teach his doctrines to the various persons mentioned in the Report; and he has not only worked on the minds of the simple peasantry and women, but even many of our Tartar subjects have been persuaded to believe and conform to his religion; and it appears that no less than thirty-one books upon the European religion have been printed by his order in the Chinese character.

"Unless we act with severity and decision on this occasion, how are these perverse doctrines to be suppressed?—and how shall we stop their insinuating progress?

"The books of the Christian religion must originally have been written in the European languages; and, in that state, were incapable of influencing the minds of our subjects, or of propagating the doctrine in this country; but the books lately discovered are all of them printed in the Chinese character. With what

view, it is needless to enquire; for it is sufficient, that in this country such means must not be employed to seduce our simple peasantry to the knowledge and belief of those tenets; and much less can it be suffered to operate thus on the minds of our Tartar subjects, as the most serious effects are to be apprehended from it on the hearts and minds of the people.

"With respect to Chin-yo-wang, who had taken charge of the letters; Chui-ping-te, a private of infantry under the Chinese banner, who was discovered teaching the doctrine in a church; Lieu-chao-tung, Siao-ching-ting, Chu-chang-tay, and the private soldier Vang-meu-te, who severally superintended the congregation of Christians, as they have been respectively convicted of conveying letters, or employing other means for extending their sect and doctrine, it is our pleasure to confirm the sentence of the court; according to which they shall severally be sent into banishment at Elu, in Tartary, and become slaves among the Eleuths; and, previous to their departure, shall wear each of them the heavy *cangue* for three months, that their chastisement may be corrective and exemplary.

"The conduct of the female peasant Chin-yang-shy, who undertook to superintend a congregation of her own sex, is still more odious. She, therefore, shall also be banished to Elu, and reduced to the condition of a slave at the military station, instead of being indulged with the female privilege of redeeming the punishment by a fine.

"The peasant Kun-hau, who was employed in distributing letters for the congregation, and in persuading others to assist in their ministry,—and likewise the soldier Tung-hing-shen, who contumaciously resisted the repeated exhortations made to him to renounce his errors, shall respectively wear the common *cangue* for three months; and, after the expiration of that term, undergo banishment to Elu, and become slaves among the Eleuths.

"The soldiers Cheu-ping-te, Vang-meu-te, and Tung-hen-shen, who have gone astray, and willingly become proselytes to the European doctrine, are really unworthy to be considered as men; and their names shall be erased from the list of those serving under our banners. The countrymen Vang-shy-ning, Kotien-fo, Yu-se-king, and Vu-si-man; and the soldiers serving in the Chinese infantry, Tung-ming, Tung-se, and Cheu-yung-tung, have each of them repented and renounced their errors, and may therefore be discharged from confinement; but as the fear of punishment may have had more effect in producing their recantation than any sincere disposition to reform, it is necessary the magistrates and military officers, in whose jurisdiction they may be, should keep a strict

watch over them; and inflict a punishment doubly severe, if they should relapse into their former errors.

"Te-tien-tse, who is a European, entertained in our service at court, having so far forgot his duty, and disobeyed the laws, as to print books and otherwise contrive to disseminate his doctrines, is guilty of a very odious offence. The alternative proposed by the court of dismissing him to his native country, or of remanding him from the prison to his station at Pekin, is very inadequate to his crime. We therefore direct that the Supreme Military Court do appoint an officer to take charge of the said Te-tien-tse, and conduct him to Ge-ho, in Tartary, where it is our pleasure he should remain a prisoner in the guard-house of the Eleuths; and be subject to the superintendence and visitation of the noble magistrate Kinghi, who must carefully prevent him from having any correspondence or communication with the Tartars in that neighbourhood.

"The noble officer Chang-fae, who has hitherto superintended the European establishments, having been ignorant of what was going forward in his department, and having made no investigation or enquiries during the time that Te-tien-tse was writing letters, printing books, and spreading his religion, has proved himself insufficient and unworthy of his station; wherefore, we direct the Interior Council of State to take cognizance of his misconduct.

"In like manner it is our desire that the Council of State take cognizance of the neglect and inattention ascribable to the Military Commanders who suffered the soldiers under their orders to be corrupted with these foreign doctrines; and then report to us the issue of their deliberations, in order that we may refer the adjudication of punishment to the proper court.

"The Council of State shall moreover, in concurrence with the Supreme Criminal Court, appoint certain officers to examine all the books of the Christian doctrine which have been discovered; after which they shall, without exception, be committed to the flames, together with the printing-blocks from which the impressions were taken.

"The Governor and other Magistrates of Pekin, and the Commanders of troops stationed at the capital, shall strictly attend to the subject of these instructions; and severally address edicts to the soldiers and people in their respective jurisdictions, declaring that all persons henceforth, frequenting the Europeans, in order to learn their doctrines, will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law, without exception or abatement, for having acted in defiance of the present prohibition. As for the rest, we confirm the sentence of the court Khin-tse."

## DENMARK.

*Reflections on the proportion of Vessels of different nations which appears on the Sound List of 1806.*—All vessels that pass the Sound pay certain dues to the Danish Government, which every year publishes a correct list. In that of the last year has been remarked a considerable deficiency in the usual number of English and of Prussian vessels. The average number of Prussian vessels has heretofore been 450 to 500: in 1806 they were only 79. This may doubtless be attributed to the measures taken by England in opposition to the Prussian flag; which rendered the traffic in the privileged protection claimed by that flag, perfectly unavailing. The number of Hamburgers, Bremeners, and Papenburghers, has also been less than usual, by reason of the blockade of the rivers Elbe and Weser. The hitherto almost unknown village of Papenburgh [compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 141.] has sent 21 vessels. The number of Russian vessels is 53: from whence we infer that the commercial marine of Russia is not, at this moment, very numerous; as these vessels would have been safe from injury by the English and Swedes. The vessels belonging to the United States of America were 107: double those of Russia from this distant country! Holland and France go for nothing in the commerce of the Baltic. Vide Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1105.

## FRANCE.

*Return to the Ancient Regime in Paris.*—The streets of Paris are resuming their former names. The Saints are established in their dignity; and many famous apostles some years back, are reduced to their original nothingness. St. John, St. Paul, St. Augustin, had given place to Brutus, Anaxagoras, Publicola, &c. The taverns had even changed the names of the fruits of which they formed the dessert, the *bon-chretien* pears, were called *bon-républicain*; those of *cuisse madame*, were changed to *cuisse citoyenne*: instead of plumbs of *Queen Claudia*, *nation Claudia* was the appellation used; for where the people was the *sovereign*, the nation most surely was the *queen*. The names also of persons were changed, from King, Duke, Earl, Marquis, &c. to Tenth-of-August; Mountain; Right Side; Equality, &c. while those who unfortunately for themselves, had been christened *Louis, François, Henry*, &c. were imprisoned as suspected of royalism, and of counter-revolutionary projects: all those, also, who began their name with *Saint*;—*Saint Laurent, Saint Martin, Saint Clair*, were ordered to call themselves plain *Laurent, Martin, and Clair*: the rue *Saint Denis* was called *rue Nis*, because both *Saint* and *de* were proscribed. At present the names substituted for others are dropped: Rue des *Sans Culottes*, Rue de la Montagne, le Section de *Bonnet*

*Rouge*, le Section de *Piques*, &c. yet there still remain the Divisions of *Pelletier*, of *Brutus*, of *Gardes Françaises*, of *Unity*, of the *Rights of Man*, of *Fraternity*, &c. Not long since the Barrier of *Clichy* was the Barrier of the 18th *Fructidor*: and some of the buildings, especially the gate of *Saint Denis*, and *Saint Martin*, still retain the inscription of *Unité, Indivisibilité, Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité*, &c. Many things, however, are changed, others are changing; the *Rue de la Loi* has regained its former name of *Rue de Richelieu*; the *Rue Neuve le Pelletier*, is now called *De Rameau*, which, as it is near the *Opera*, is not amiss.—The churches, also, are undergoing repairs, and restorations from the effects of the revolution. Several pictures have lately been painted for churches: and an artist has avowedly set apart his residence, for the convenience of repairing pictures, &c. which have been damaged. He has several young men engaged in this branch of art solely; and he has received many commissions as well for new pictures, &c. as for repairing old ones.

*Relics of Saint Genevieve reinstated in Worship.*—The relics of *Saint Genevieve* were solemnly deposited on Wednesday January 7, 1807, by *M. Dandré*, the ancient Bishop of *Quimper*, assisted by the Grand Master of the ceremonies of the clergy of France, and twelve priests of the pensionaries of *Sainte-Perrine* and *Chailloit*, in the chapel of that establishment. *Sainte-Genevieve* was patroness of *Paris*, and also of *Sainte-Perrine*. The Bulls of his Holiness *Pius VII.* which attach to these holy relics the privilege of bestowing plenary indulgences, were publicly read. *M. de Montreynard* on this occasion delivered a discourse on afflictions, the christian eloquence of which made a most lively impression on the hearts of the auditory.

*Present State of the Clergy.*—On occasion of the Lent of the present year *M. de Maddolx*, Bishop of *Amiens*, published an exhortatory note addressed to his diocesans, in which are the following observations.—“We have learned, with the most lively grief, that many of our diocesans refuse to pay that light contribution which we had fixed towards the support of our Seminary for clerical education. Are you then ignorant, my dear Christian bretheren, that death mows down your pastors, and that we every day experience the heaviest losses? Two years are not elapsed since we have sat on the episcopal seat of *Amiens*, and already 101 priests have sunk under their painful labours: in the same time we have only ordained four: we are therefore alarmed at the number of parishes which remain destitute of religious assistance, and of those which are threatened with the same calamity; especially when we reflect that among those who remain 343 are more than 70 years of age, 94

have passed that age, and others more loaded with infirmities than with years are apparently on the borders of eternity.” This representation agrees with what we have read in the French journals, that the Minister of Religion received in one day four notices from mayors of different towns, that they had performed divine worship on one Sunday, there being no priest in the neighbourhood whom they could obtain for that purpose. It is understood, that the starving salary of the priesthood is the cause of this; as no young men will enter on a course of life which does not admit the hopes of a maintenance.—Those who see every thing done by *Bonaparte* and *Talleyrand* in the worst light, conceive that this is their plan for the extinction of Christianity, by extinguishing the priesthood! In some places recourse has been had to charitable contributions: the following are reported from *Versailles*.—*Sarcelles* 667 fr. 45 c. *Avernes* 238 fr. *Davron* 189 fr. *Orcay* 439 fr. *Voisin-le-Bretonneux* 300 fr. *Bruno Bonnevaux* 214 fr. 70 c. *Pussay* 411 fr. 97 c. *Saulx-les-Chartreux* 599 fr. *Vemars* 512 fr. 65 c. *Berville* 200 fr. Also, 3 bushels of wheat, and a fathom and a half of wood for fuel. *Noisy 699 fr.* Also, for the repairs of the church, 423 fr. 16 c. How far this disposition may spread over France, or to what degree it may be permanent, or what may result from these circumstances, we cannot pretend to foresee.

*Births and Deaths.*—In the course of the year 1806, died at *Dijon* 581 prisoners of war; and 888 other persons. The number of births was only 635, of which 135, almost one quarter, were born out of matrimony.

*French Statistics.*—The French report the population of the 112 departments of that kingdom at 36,060,104 persons. The land forces in 1805 at 607,671. The revenues at 256,500,000 francs.—The Confederation of the Rhine, they report at—population 7,008,122; military force 80,000.—Revenues 44,674,000 florins.—The kingdom of Italy—population 5,439,555; military force 60,000; revenues 60,000,000 florins.—The kingdom of Holland—population 1,881,880; military force 18,057; revenues 50,000,000 florins.

*Phenomenon.*—A most extraordinary child, was, on the 4th of May, presented to the Society of Physicians, at *Bordeaux*, where he was minutely examined. This boy is 5 years old, was born in *Dauphiné*, near *Valence*, and is called *Chacrelas Européen*; by this name *M. Buffon* describes those men which are born spotted and speckled of colours different from that of their nature. He is of two colours, although born of white parents; he is quite black from the foot to the hip, and also his arms up to the neck; the other part of his body is white strewed with black spots of different sizes, which spots are cover-

ed with long and thick hairs; his beard is as grey as that of a man of 50 or 60 years of age; his figure is very handsome and white, and his features regular; his physiognomy is comely, with a smiling countenance; his eye penetrating; his voice very soft; and considering his age, he answers well to all questions of a trifling nature.

*Detection of an Impostor pretendedly deaf and dumb, in France, by the Abbé Sicard.*—It might almost have been admitted as a proverb, that whatever else a man might have assumed as his character, that of a person born deaf and dumb could never have been worth his while to have persevered in; but Paris has lately seen an instance of this imposture, and as the history may be useful, as it certainly is curious, we shall give it at some length. L'Abbé Sicard had received in the course of last year, so many letters from different parts of France in behalf of a young man who described himself as one of his pupils, and who professed to be travelling from province to province, in search of his father and to ascertain his family, that he thought proper to insert in the public papers a note, dated July 12, 1806, denying any knowledge of such an individual, and cautioning the public against deception. The party was accordingly seized and imprisoned at La Rochelle. This produced a letter from M. Victor Serve, officer of the 66th Regiment, dated Rochelle, October 1806, in which the writer describes himself as doing garrison duty in that city, part of which duty consisted in visiting the prisons. He says he had seen this young man, who was about 25 or 26 years of age: his figure mild and expressive, his address noble and modest, his look downcast, his cheeks not ruddy, all his features, as all his attitudes, witnessing his misfortune. He wept, and deeply affected all beholders, who amounted to upwards of 100. He won every heart. His father emigrated in 1792: his mother was legally assassinated the same year: a German named Vere, took him and taught him the French language, as well as he could. He died in 1802. Such was his story. He called himself *Victor de Travanait*. The writer then very solemnly attests his conviction that this youth was born deaf and dumb. This letter being signed, &c. by the mayor, notary, &c. as authentic, the matter was submitted to the Counsellor of State, and after some delay, the young man was ordered up to Paris, to be examined at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. As he could write, the Abbé naturally endeavoured, in the first instance, to judge, by his written answers to questions, whether he really was what he pretended to be. His manner of spelling words convinced the Abbé at once that he was an impostor: but, in spite of all his attempts to render this palpable, the youth eluded his design, and he obtained no

decisive proofs in the first examination. A second trial was not attended with greater conviction; the young man conducted himself so correctly as perfectly to counteract suspicion. Several days afterwards, the youth was put to a third trial: at which the Abbé tried him by the easy syllables which the deaf and dumb are taught first to pronounce: such as *pa*; Victor pronounced the vowel, *A*, but not the consonant. He also acknowledged, that he had been taught *by signs*; but he did not understand a single sign which was made to him. Convinced now that he was not really deaf and dumb, the Abbé threatened to confront him with those persons by whom he said he had been taught, and other friends whom he had mentioned; exposing to him at the same time the numerous contradictions of which he had been guilty. He denied all, and kept his countenance, but desired the examination might close. The next morning, Victor, by writing, desired that his examination might not be so public; the company, accordingly, being selected, Victor drew from his pocket a paper which he read *with a loud and intelligible voice*.—"These are the first words which have issued from my mouth during four years"—he said that he would have preferred death to this confession, that M. Sicard was chosen to obtain the truth: that he had been vanquished; that no other person should have vanquished him. "In many cities I have been subjected to different cruel experiments: but never has the smallest symptom of surprise been seen in my countenance. At La Rochelle the warden was directed to sleep with me: but even my dreams were never expressed by any thing more than guttural sounds. Several times have I been purposely awakened out of a sound sleep: my alarm was, however, marked by nothing more than a plaintive croaking. The hundred prisoners who were with me did all which had been ordered them in order to surprize me. In Switzerland, a young, rich, and beautiful woman, offered to marry me if I would speak. I resisted every thing. Often have I had the intention of roaming into some wood, and living like a beast. At first I did so: I passed a whole month living on roots, potatoes, and wild fruits; without tasting bread. I am not *Victor Travanait* but *Victor Foy*, of Lauzaréche, six leagues from Paris." It will readily be supposed, that this declaration from a mouth which had been four years closed, produced a great sensation among the auditory. It produced no less sensation among the public; and on February 24, 1807, the meeting of the Institution was full and over full of persons curious to see and hear what would pass. The Abbé Sicard was obliged to give a second sitting, after the first was over; and to announce that he would give a third, and a fourth, if necessary,



in order that no individual might depart without full conviction. Silence was obtained with great difficulty, in such an immense crowd. After which, M. Sicard caused several of his deaf and dumb pupils to speak. *Victor* spoke with much timidity and difficulty having so long lost the use of speech: he read with pain, and great hesitation, in a book which was procured for the purpose. He broke off: observing, that his feelings were too strong to suffer him to proceed. When the Abbé observed that the Prefect of the police had given one of his shirts to the young man, who was absolutely naked, and other clothing also, he being in great distress, a collection was made in his favour. This had a great effect on him. *Victor* observed to the Abbé that he had so entirely accustomed himself to the illusions of his part, that he had *unlearned his hearing*. He described as one of the most powerful proofs to which his constancy had been put, an experiment practised on him in Switzerland. "I was in a room, under interrogation," said he, "where had been previously suspended, unknown to me, immediately behind me, a great vase full of copper money, suddenly the cord was cut, and the whole came tumbling down with a prodigious clatter.—Yet not the slightest indication of any emotion was discoverable in my countenance." Such was the termination of a deception which had imposed on parts of Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and France! The pens of Paris are preparing memoirs of this singular young man; he has furnished the materials during his long detention. It is reported that they will contain uncommon ideas, and very interesting adventures. It deserves notice, that the Abbé Sicard's first detection of this youth was founded on his mode of spelling, which evinced such a consociation of sounds, as *must* have been received by the ear: whereas a deaf and dumb person expresses and connects those sounds which have been received *by the eye*. This metaphysical principle was too subtle for this impostor. Instances of his false combination are given by the Abbé:

*Je jur de vandieux; ma mer et née au*  
*Je jure devant Dieu; ma mère est née en*  
*nautriche; quhonduit; essepoire; torre; ru St.*  
*[Autriche]; conduit; espoir; tort; rue St.*  
*Honorat; j'ai tai présant; jean porte encore*  
*Honoré; j'étais présent; j'en porte encore*  
*les marque.*  
*les marques.*

Those of our readers who understand French orthography, will perceive at once, that this mode of expressing the combination of sounds *sturred* thus, to use a musical term, in wrong places, by a falsehood of the ear, is not uncommon in France. But they could never have been received in such improper

connections by the eye; to which they would have been correctly presented.

This example may prove of use in our own country, should a similar impostor appear among us; and the same principle will no doubt be available to the detection of such an one. As the Charity which restores such unhappy objects to society is of the noblest kind, we should be happy if our insertion of this deception may preserve it from discredit, perhaps from injury; for what might not an impostor effect? We recollect, that Alexander Selkirk informs us, that when he was taken from his solitary island, he spoke in a manner hardly intelligible to his countrymen who discovered him; but rather, as they said, in a kind of internal grumbling: yet says he, I had accustomed myself to read my prayers aloud, every day, in order to guard against a total loss of speech and enunciation.

#### GERMANY.

*Statistics, Vienna.*—In the course of the year 1806 died in the city and suburbs of Vienna 20,359 persons: among whom were 59 from 90 to 100, one of 101, one of 102, one of 106, one of 111 years. The number of births was 10,876.

#### HOLLAND.

*Leyden Calamity.*—To the account already given, *Panorama* Vol. II. p. 859, add: The explosion was felt at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Gouda, the Hague, and Delft. A general collection is making throughout the Country: when the amount of it is known, we shall not fail to report it.

*Notices of Deaths and Births.*—Among the Dutch it is customary to announce the deaths and births of kindred, by the public papers. This saves abundance of trouble to individuals, whether those who expect condolence, or those who ought to condole. These sometimes assume a whimsical form, of which one published by a protestant minister in the *Haerlem Gazette* of Feb. 24, may be quoted as an instance: "The constant companion of my days, the worthy half of myself N. N. is lately snatched away from me by death.—My heart bleeds deeply, while my dear and only child, my Rose, knows not as yet my loss in that of the best of mothers: every body who knew with any degree of intimacy my dearly beloved, will feel what I have lost in losing her. Nevertheless, I do not desire that any should write letters of condolence to me, since my beloved is now among the blessed, and has changed her hosannahs for hallelujahs." The following, though not whimsical, may serve as a specimen of announcing births; it is from the *Leyden Gazette*, and dated *Haerlem*. "My dearly beloved spouse, E. C. H. Teding van Berkhout, is happily delivered, this morning, of a fine boy.—W. P. Barnaart."

## ITALY.

*Decrease of Population.*—Rome. According to a recent census of the population of this city, the number of inhabitants is diminished in a very striking degree. It is at present only 134,973 persons of every age and condition. It was in 1788 upwards of 165,000; and in 1794 it was more than 167,000. The principal diminution appears to have been first perceived in 1798, in which year the number of inhabitants was 151,000.

*Padua Library.*—Letters from Padua advise, that the famous library of this city has had a very narrow escape from being consumed by fire: having actually caught fire from an adjoining building, in flames; but the calamity was prevented from spreading.

*Lyceums.*—Milan, March 18. A decree has been published for the formation of eight lyceums in the kingdom of Italy: viz. at Milan, Bergamo and Mantua, without any pension; at Venice, Verona, and Novarra, with pension. The places of the two others are not determined; but they will be beyond the Po. In these institutions will be taught the Italian, Latin, and French languages: Rhetoric, Logic, Morals, Mathematics, civil Law, and the arts of Design. Government will support in each which has a pension 30 scholars: 30 at full pay: 30 at half pay: 30 at one quarter pay. The full pension is 600 *lie*. Italian money.

*Holy Land pillaged.*—Genoa, March 18. Father Louis, deputed commissary of the Convent of Peace at Genoa, who went from hence July 22d 1805, to visit the Holy Land, and to carry the usual offering to the convent of Nazareth, returned yesterday; and reports that the rebel Wehabis had lately over-run Judea, had pillaged the christian treasury, and had laid all the French, Italian, Spanish, Turkish and Armenian inhabitants under contribution.

*Fires and Suicides.*—In the course of the month of January there were no less than seven fires in the city of Genoa. A more remarkable suffering in this city has been occasioned by suicides. In February they amounted to thirteen. They have been by some attributed to regrets; by others to remorse. Whatever be the cause, the city is greatly shocked by the circumstance.

*Festivals suppressed.*—The cardinal archbishop of Genoa has lately issued orders for the suppression of many religious festivals in the country beyond the Alps. The sundays, however are retained, with such festivals as fall on them, also Christmas, the Circumcision, the Epiphany, the Ascension, Corpus Christi, all Saints, and the Ascension of the Virgin. The feasts of St. Peter and Paul, patron Saints of parishes, those of St. John Baptist, St. Laurent, the Conception, and St. Bernard,

are transferred to Sundays. The fasts previous to the foregoing festivals are equally retained, as well as those of Lent, and of the Ember weeks.

*Modern Samnites.*—The inhabitants of the county of Molise have requested leave to resume the ancient name of this country, *Samnium*, to which a variety of ancient historical ideas are attached.

## INDIES, EAST.

*Death of the Great Mogul Shah Allum.*—Shaw Allum the Great Mogul, or Emperor of Delhi, died on the 19th of November, 1806. Aged 82. His reign was long and disastrous, having lasted 44 years. The Mogul Empire was, indeed, decayed, and decaying, at the accession of Shah Allum, but during his reign that decay has been so total, as to leave nothing more than the title of Emperor. History can scarcely furnish a parallel to the rapid deterioration of the Mogul dominion, and the cities of Delhi and Agra, the seats of its former splendour and power. The rise of this Empire was sudden: from the accession of Akber in 1555, to the Persian invasion under Nadir Shah in 1738: a space of 283 years. The Emperor's remains were interred on the evening of the 10th, with great funeral pomp and splendour, in the vault of his ancestors. The funeral was attended by the British Resident at Delhi, and the principal public officers. He is succeeded by his eldest son Mirza Akber Shah, who ascended the Musnud in public state, the same day: He has assumed the title of Akber Saunee.

*Tigers.*—Bombay Courier, December 6th, 1806. An unusual and alarming circumstance occurred to two gentlemen about 7 o'clock, on Sunday morning, on the Island of Salsette in the neighbourhood of the village of Corlee, as they were riding towards the Bungaloes of General Macpherson, by three full grown Tygers crossing the new road, about fifty yards in front of their horses. The ferocious animals observed the travellers with indifference, having it is supposed satiated themselves during the night. After crossing the road they crouched close by the way side, as if in the act of springing upon their prey, until the gentlemen (who undeviatingly kept their pace) passed, when they were perceived to betake themselves to the hills of Powee. A bearer followed with a loaded fusil, which it was not deemed prudent to discharge for had one of them been wounded it is now more than probable that the others would have been irritated, to the imminent danger of the party, who were otherwise defenceless. This occasion, together with the recent frequency of these dreadful inhabitants of the Jungles having been observed, it is hoped will operate as a caution to passengers, in not placing too much dependence on their numbers being

decreased, since the contrary too evidently appears. Nor have they till lately been seen so near to Bombay, as in the present instance, which is not two miles from the causeway of Sion, which connects the Island of Salsette to Bombay.

*Mausoleum over Marquis Cornwallis.*—Notifications have been issued at Calcutta for the reception at the Bank of Hindostan of Proposals for the construction of a Mausoleum over the remains of Marquis Cornwallis at Gazeport. The care taken in selecting the materials does honor to the intentions of Government: none but stone and brick of the very first quality being admitted. As great complaints are often made of our English mortar, we add the prescribed composition of this Indian cement, which is no doubt of the very best kind. Of Chunam [marine-shells burnt into lime] one third: sand one third well washed, from the rivers Curramanassa, or the Jurzo, to be so clean, that the water must run from it perfectly clear. The sand being wetted with as much lime water as it will retain, the lime is to be put under it to slack, and when the fermentation has ceased, it is to be well beaten, and afterwards Soorkey is to be added in proportion of one third, to be made of fresh well-burnt bricks, to be sifted through a fine sieve. The composition to be thoroughly incorporated by repeated beating.—This work is to be completed in two years.

*Relief from Scarcity in India and China.*—The dreaded scarcity in China had not taken place, but the harvest had been favored by fertilizing rains and had issued in uncommon plenty. The same we have to report from Vizagapatam and Madras; where they had a most plentiful fall of rain from Nov. 22d in the morning, to the 24th at night. The tanks were, in consequence, nearly all filled, the verdant face of nature was again dressed in smiles, and the fears of famine with its attendant miseries were providentially done away.

*Harbour of Calcutta.*—Chain Moorings are now laying down for securing shipping abreast of Calcutta, on a plan which it is hoped by the most competent judges will produce great savings in ground tackling to ships, and secure vessels more effectually from drifting, than by the methods heretofore adopted. Moorings for six sail are already laid down, and several ships have been hauled to them: they are to be laid for 24 sail. Vessels of 500 tons or under to pay 200 sicca rupees per month: Vessels of larger dimensions 250 rupees.

*Particulars of a Shoal on which the ship General Wellesley struck on her passage from the straits of Macassar to Pontiana, which is not marked in the Maps.*—Lat. 1. 19. S. computed Long. 108°. 45. E. of Greenwich.

—At 6. A. M. the body of Caramatta bore E. the south extremity of Lorotto S. E. by E. distant 8 or 9 leagues, 20 fathoms: 15 minutes before 10. A. M. the ship running  $7\frac{1}{2}$  or 8 knots, struck with a most violent shock, laying her over at the same time considerably: however she passed between the rocks without losing much of her way: They were apparently 5 or 6 feet, but some of them only 3 or 4 feet, under water: Hauled off N. N. W. and had from 12 to 13 fathoms, till 10 minutes before noon, when passed over a sand bank, with only 6 fathoms on it: deepened suddenly into 13, 14, 15 fathoms, soft ground.

*Indigo Cultivation at Bengal.*—About 50 years ago, Arabia was furnished from Surat, with Indigo, made in the vicinity of that city; in Guzerat, and perhaps, also, from Agra, Bengal now engrosses both the Indigo, and Cotton trade, which formerly flourished at Surat; and this demonstrates the extraordinary mercantile economy of Hindostan. Indigo and Cotton come to Calcutta, from the Northern provinces by water: formerly they were transported to Surat by land carriage, on bullocks. The difference of situation between Calcutta and Surat is worth contemplating on a map of India. The Arabs make considerable purchases of Indigo, and of those kinds which are rather depreciated in England: viz. ordinary Blue and Coppery.

*Supplication for Rain by the Armenian Christians.*—The uncommon series of dry weather in the district of Madras gave occasion to solemn service in the Armenian Church at Madras on Sunday Nov. 1806. After the customary Mass, prayers were read, and the Rev. Arathoon Simeon, the Vicar, in a short discourse from Kings xvii. 1. xviii. 1. 43. 44. 45. Isaiah i. 5. “*I will command the clouds that they rain no rain, &c.*” stated instances and reasons of similar visitations with which Providence chastised corruption of morals, and neglect of religious duties in the days of the prophets, exemplified the contrition and conduct of pious men of old, and exhorted his audience to penitence and supplication.—After this, a Hymn, commencing *Turn thy wrath from us thy earthly creatures: benevolent Lord, spare and do not let us perish, &c.* was sung, kneeling before the altar, with every mark of humility and devotion. This was followed by an appropriate prayer, and recital of Psalm vi. xxxiii. li. cii. cxxx. cxliii. the whole concluded with the Lord's Prayer: in which the sentence *thy will be done in Earth as it is done in Heaven*, was emphatically repeated by the Vicar, to which a feeling chorus of *Amen*: was audible from the whole congregation. In their own country the Armenians perform this service on such occasions, in the fields and arid plains.





disturbed tranquillity continued, which in the course of the next day restored order, and dispelled the agitations which more or less every one suffered. The prevailing opinion is, that there were two shocks so instantaneously connected as to be in effect the same as one. They were preceded by a terrific subterraneous noise, such as thunder might be supposed to produce, if pent up within the bowels of the earth; and when the shock commenced, its violence gave repeated and perfectly visible motion to every building in the city. I have conversed with several who were living here when the great earthquake happened which destroyed Lisbon in 1755, and they all agree that the violence of that did not exceed this, but it was of much longer continuance, and many times repeated. Had this lasted two seconds longer, half Lisbon would have been in ruins. As it is there are few houses that do not exhibit some proofs of its effects, though, except some old dwellings that were thrown down, and which caused two deaths, and several fractured limbs, the injury has not been great. The convents and churches have suffered most. The house we occupy is uncommonly strong, with walls two feet and a half thick, but it is shattered from one end to the other, more or less, and in some parts the fractures extend from top to bottom. The ships in the river experienced a sensation similar to what is felt when striking and passing over a ridge of rocks.—According to the best authenticated opinions as to its duration, it lasted from seven to ten seconds. Dr. C—— and Mr. M——, at the distance of two miles from each other, are enabled to speak with tolerable certainty, from the circumstance of their having observed, that the shock continued during the whole time they were running from their chambers into the street, which each of them had reached before it subsided. They suppose about two seconds to have elapsed, before they quitted their seats, and they have ascertained by subsequent and repeated experiments, that they could not have been less than five seconds getting down stairs.

It was equally felt at Cintra and at Mafra, where the Royal Family were. The Princess, who possesses great fortitude and presence of mind, snatched up her infant, and ran with it in her arms into the garden; the Prince Regent sunk under the alarm, and remained insensible for a considerable time.

Of the many shocks that have been felt here since 1755, two only have been distinguished as materially alarming; but neither of them is considered as equal, by any means, either in point of violence or duration, to that of which I write.

A subsequent shock, but of so slight a nature, as not to be felt by the generality of the people, is ascertained to have occurred about eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 10th instant. It was felt more sensibly at Mafra and other places than here.

## SPAIN.

*Extreme age of an old Servant.*—Lately died, at Seville, a servant in the house of Don Fernandez Garcia, aged 106. During the epidemic which raged with great violence in Seville in 1800, he was supposed to be dead, but at the moment of his interment, some signs of life appearing to those who carried him, he was recalled to sensation by pouring a small quantity of wine down his throat. He has had five masters in the course of his long service in the house of Garcia.

## TARTARY.

*Jesuit Missionaries.*—Extracts from letters of the Jesuit Missionaries, sent into that part of Tartary which is subject to Russia.

Father Richard writes from Catharinestadt, Government of Sarathon, May 22, 1806:

A Lutheran, of a neighbouring colony, who had gained a suit at law, complained incessantly that his (living) antagonist, followed him night and day, without allowing him any repose. He was brought to me. I examined him, and asked him whether this man was really alive, whether he spoke to him, whether he had endeavoured to lay hold of him. He replied that he was really alive; that he spoke to him; but that having repeatedly endeavoured to lay hold of him, he had never been able to succeed. He added, I told him yesterday, that I was going to a Catholic priest who would force him to let me alone. I blessed him, according to the form of the ritual, and gave him two images of St. Ignatius, one to carry about him, the other to fasten to his door: nothing has appeared to him since.

The Lutherans and Calvinists often request the blessings of the church on them and their children when they are sick: either they are suddenly restored, as they say, or suddenly delivered by death from their sufferings. The Lutheran minister lately reproached a person of his communion for calling me to her eldest son, married, who though struggling with death was able to go to his labour that very day. I shall never forget what was said to me at that moment by the poor person, when she saw her son so suddenly restored: "M. le Curé, it is very evident, that if you cure diseases in this manner, it will be said with reason that you work miracles, and all the world will be running after you." We always explain to them the prayers of the church, that they may not fancy that they are rendered effectual by our own merit, or by any charm. They acknowledge that only the prayers of the church of Rome are attended with this power; nevertheless, they are not converted: We are all brethren, say they, we all adore the same God: and there they remain. Notwithstanding the difference of opinion between Luther, Calvin, Zuinglius, &c. their followers unite under the

conduct of a single Lutheran minister in this city, even for the administration of the Lord's Supper to the dying. Such a system of religion passes understanding!

Our colonies have laden more than sixty vessels with wheat and tobacco on the northern districts of the Wolga, because it has rained three times. Last year's harvest was very abundant. It sometimes happens that the land, though very fertile, but dried by the ardent heat of the sun, hardly returns the seed sown; nor even bad grass. Tobacco and wheat, which form the riches of the country, are bought by the rich merchants of our city, who sell it again to the Russians, to be sent to Moscow, Petersburg, Astracan, and even to England.

Our colonists, forced to sow and to reap within the short space of three months, labour night and day: and as there are vast districts rendered barren by saltpetre, those which are fertile are sometimes at great distances from the people's habitations. They therefore set off on a Monday for the scene of their labours, in waggons which serve them as tents for the purposes of a little repose during night. They take with them whatever they expect to want, to last them till the next Sunday. They convey in this manner the children at the breast, which they place in their little beds; and afterwards in pretty little covered vehicles, because the waggons are too rough, and would expose them too severely to joltings.

There is nothing astonishing in the Devil's desire to preserve some part of his dominion in this country, where he was adored not thirty years ago, by the Ojergisians, the Calmuks, &c. in the idols which still exist. Our people place them at the corners of their wooden houses, to keep the waggons off. They are large blocks of a reddish coloured marble, extremely hard, which is brought from a great distance: for there is no kind of stone in the country. It cannot be guessed whether their formless figure represents or is intended to represent a man, a beast, or a devil. If you wish to have some of them as ornaments to your garden, I can send you three or four, which lie about the fields: but these gods are so heavy that two strong men can hardly set them upright. Those elderly Germans who beheld the idolaters before the government sent them off, a hundred leagues distance, assure us that those idiots beat their deities heartily with blows from a stick, when they did not immediately obtain what they had petitioned for.

#### TURKEY.

*Revolution at Constantinople.*—The Emperor Selim is no more—the discontents occasioned among the people by the scarcity of provisions, and among the Janissaries by the European exercise and discipline, furnished

the enemies of Government with an occasion to excite an insurrection, which cost the unhappy Sultan his throne and life.—On the 24th of May, the Mufti, at the head of the mal-contents, repaired with 800 Janissaries to the Seraglio, and read to him a list of his pretended offences, recited passages from the Koran, which declared him, on account of those offences, unworthy of the Throne, and ordered him to sign a renunciation of it.—Selim seeing no means of resistance, signed the Deed of Renunciation, and begged his life.\* The Mufti promised to intercede for him. His person was then secured, and 14 of his principal Ministers were put to death. Couriers were sent to the Camp and the Dardanelles, to arrest and strangle the Grand Vizier and the Captain Pacha.—On the 25th of May, a Proclamation was published in Constantinople, to announce to the people that the Sultan had been dethroned, and to make known his offences, and the passages of the Koran which condemned those offences. The people were invited to remain tranquil, and mind their affairs. On the 26th, Mustapha, the son of Achmet, was proclaimed Grand Seigneur. It is remarkable, that during the whole of this revolution but few disorders were committed. The mass of the people took no part at all; so that we attribute this catastrophe to some Chiefs of Parties yet unknown, and to the Janissaries. All foreigners have been ordered to be respected.—We are assured that the Grand Vizier made no resistance to the order sent to him, and was strangled. Of the Captain Pacha we know nothing. The Grand Vizier had gained some successes before he died; he passed the Danube at Ismail, and forced Gen. Michelson to retire from Wallachia to Foksany and Rinnick.

*Statistics of the Empire.*—The Telegraphic French paper, states the extent of Turkey at 49,173 square miles: population 25,380,000; of which Turkey in Europe is 11,968 square miles, containing 11,040,000 inhabitants. Asiatic Turkey is 24,262 square miles, containing 11,090,000 inhabitants. Egypt, 12,943 square miles; containing 3,200,000 inhabitants. The number of inhabitants in Constantinople is stated at 500,000. The land forces of the Porte in 1804 were 266,454 men; irregulars 60,000; of which the Janissaries are 113,406; the Spahis 132,054, Metharchies 6,000, Artillery 15,000. The maritime strength of this Empire was 12 ships of the line, 6 frigates, 5 smaller vessels.

The revenues of the Imperial Treasury amounted to 2,000,000, and that of the Empire to 44,942,500, piastres. The debts of the State amount to 53,350,000 piastres.

\* For an account of the Grand Seigneur and Kindred, Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 1008.

## OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

*Report of the Committee of the Honourable House of Commons on the Westminster Abbey Petition.*—The Committee, to whom the Petition of the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Saint Peter, Westminster, was referred, have, pursuant to the Order of the House, examined the matter of the said petition: to prove the allegations whereof;—James Wyatt, Esq. being examined, said, That in 1793 and since, the Dean and Chapter have expended £1,198 in repairing the roof of Henry the Seventh's Chapel; that at the time the Fire happened in the roof of the Abbey, he was employed in repairing the Chapel, and a small part over the Eastern window was finished, which was done for the purpose of ascertaining the expence of repairing the whole of the Chapel:—That the witness has surveyed it with a view of ascertaining what repair it stands in need of at present; and that the ornamental repairs will extend to the whole of the outside, but the windows are in a very decayed state, and are propped with timbers, and the flying buttresses and octagon turrets are in a dangerous state.—That it would be difficult to state the exact amount of the necessary and of the ornamental repairs; but he conceives the necessary repairs would cost about £14,800, and the ornamental about £10,400, and which might be completed in about three years.—George Vincent, Esq. Chapter Clerk, being also examined, said, that the fire in the year 1803, in the roof, occasioned an expence to the Dean and Chapter of £3,848 for the repairs of the said roof, and the body of the Cathedral: And by an account delivered in by the witness, it appeared that the Dean and Chapter had expended the sum of £28,749 in repairs in general, within the last twenty years; and your Committee, by inspecting the Journals of the House, found that Parliament had in the years 1733, 1734, 1736, 1737, and 1738, granted the sum of £4,000 for the Repairs of the said Cathedral.

For observations on the state of this national building, Vide Panorama, Vol. I. p. 634. We rejoice at the prospect now before us; the uncommon pressure of matter interesting for the moment prevents us from enlarging on the subject at present; but we trust the Abbey, as well as Henry VII's chapel, will be repaired. £2000 have been voted to begin with.

*Monument to L. Nelson, by the Trafalgar Officers, Marines, and Sailors.*—July 14th, the foundation was laid on Portsdown hill, near the road leading to Borchurst, of a monument to the memory of Lord Nelson, erected by a subscription of the Officers, Marines, and Sailors of the fleet under his command at the battle of Trafalgar. This honourable token of their attachment to

him and their nation's glory is to combine with its national utility, it being so situated from nautical observations made, as to become a sea-mark for safely conducting vessels into Portsmouth harbour to avoid the shoal of St. Helen's.—It will be a very elevated pillar, although the subscription is a limited one; Government having, we understand, freed the stone of the expense of the duty, and the farmer holding a lease of the ground on which it is to be erected, as well as Mr. Thistlethwaite, the lord of the manor, having offered the grant of it without purchase. The design is classically simple and elegant, by the same artist who was architect to the celebrated Morden villa of Mr. Goldsmid.

*The Trinity Company*, on Trinity Monday, went down the Thames in their elegant barge, accompanied by a band of wind instruments in another. As they passed the ships of war, they were saluted by a discharge of cannon. They landed about half-past twelve o'clock, at the Anchorsmith's Wharf, Deptford. Several aged women were in waiting, and strewn flowers before them, from their landing, across Deptford-green, through the churchyard, to their hall. They walked in grand procession, preceded by the beadle, a number of constables, sixteen of the decayed masters of ships, who are very respectably supported by the Company, in a range of small houses, in Deptford, Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, twelve of the junior brethren of the Company, and a number of others. A line was formed for the procession to pass through, on the green, with elegant banners on each side, with the following inscriptions upon them:—"Preservation from rocks and sands.—Bounty to British Tars.—Charity widely extended.—Safety to Navigation.—Aids liberally distributed.—May St. Nicholas ever be grateful.—Prosperity to the Corporation.—Protection to the Aged.—The Mariner's safety.—British Navy assisted.—Assistance in time of danger.—Navigation made easy and safe.—Ship-building hereby promoted.—The Pilots' best Directors.—Asylum for aged Industry.—The Widows' Friends.—Security to Commerce."—There were likewise twelve banners, descriptive of all the beacons and buoys used in the Channel; and a variety of jacks and ensigns.—During their meeting, at their hall, the Duke of Portland was proposed, and elected elder brother; and was sworn in, by his proxy, the deputy elder brother. After which they partook of some wine and cakes and then went in procession to the church, and heard a sermon by the Rev Mr. Andrews, of St. James's church, Westminster. After the sermon they returned in their barge.—The day being remarkably fine, attracted an immense number of spectators; the flags were displayed on Greenwich and Deptford churches;—the bells rung, and the

whole had the appearance such a festival should have in a commercial country.

*Chapter of the Knights of the Garter at Windsor Castle.*—July 18, His Majesty held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, at Windsor, for the purpose of investing the Marquis of Hertford and the Earl of Lonsdale, with the two vacant blue ribbands, occasioned by the deaths of the Dukes of Brunswick and Richmond. Soon after eleven o'clock, the noble personages who were to form the Chapter began to arrive; likewise Garter King at Arms, and other officers belonging to the Herald's Office. The Royal Horse Guards dismounted, did duty round the Castle upon the occasion, and lined the grand entrance to St. George's Hall, to receive the noble knights. His Majesty took some refreshment at one o'clock. About two o'clock Lord Arden, the Lord in Waiting, informed the principal King at Arms that his Majesty was ready to hold a Chapter; and the knights being previously arranged, according to their seniority, proceeded in grand procession, the junior knights first, all dressed in their superb robes, made of purple velvet, lined with white satin, with the collars of the Order on their shoulders, which had a very grand effect.—They proceeded in the following order to the grand Presence Chamber:

Earl of Dartmouth.  
Earl of Winchelsea.  
Marquis of Abercorn.  
Earl of Hardwicke.  
Duke of Rutland.  
Earl Camden.  
Duke of Portland.  
Duke of Buccleugh.  
Earl of Chatham.

His Highness the Duke of Gloucester.  
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.  
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.  
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.  
His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.  
His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.  
His Royal Highness the Duke of York.  
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

They were followed by—

The Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor of the Order.  
The Hon. Dr. B. North, Bishop of Winchester, Prelate of the Order.  
The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Henry Legge, Dean of Windsor, the Register of the Order.  
His Majesty's Officers of State and Attendants.  
His Majesty, in his full Robes of the Order.  
Lord Selsea, the Master of His Majesty's Robes, holding up his train.

His Majesty took his seat on a superb chair, at the head of a table covered with crimson velvet, with the massy solid silver ink-stands, &c. &c. belonging to the Privy Council, upon it. The knights, after bowing to the Sovereign, took their seats at the table, according to their order.—The chapter was then opened, by reading the statute under which the order was held. Afterwards the

Chancellor said, he was commanded by the Sovereign to inform the chapter it was his Royal wish to fill up the two vacant stalls. The Principal King at Arms, standing at the foot of the table, in his full robes, and his staff of office in his hand, retired into an adjoining room, and introduced the most noble the Marquis of Hertford, to the Sovereign, who kneeling on a crimson velvet cushion, the Sovereign waved the sword of state over his head, and conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, in the usual form, on which occasion he had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand. The noble marquis, with the Principal King at Arms, retired, bowing.—The Earl of Lonsdale was then introduced by the Principal King at Arms, and was made a knight with the same ceremony as the Marquis of Hertford. The votes were then collected from each knight, beginning with the Prince of Wales, and examined by his Majesty, who instructed Dr. Legge to declare, in his name, that the Marquis of Hertford was duly elected a member of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.—The two junior knights, with the principal King at Arms, retired, bowing, and introduced the Marquis of Hertford, the Principal King at Arms carrying the garter, ribband, and order, upon a crimson velvet cushion. All of them continued bowing as they approached the Sovereign. On their arrival at the head of the table, the Prince of Wales and Duke of York introduced to the Sovereign the Marquis, who, kneeling upon his right knee, the Sovereign was pleased to place the Order of the Garter between his left knee and calf. The Marquis then rose, and Dr. Legge pronounced the following admonition:

"To the honour of God Omnipotent, and in memorial of the blessed Martyr St. George, tie about thy legs, for thy renown, this Noble Garter, wear it as the symbol of the most illustrious Order, never to be forgotten or laid aside; that thereby thou mayest be admonished to be courageous; that having undertaken a just war, in which thou shalt be engaged, thou mayest stand firm, valiantly fight, and successfully conquer."

The noble marquis then knelt upon his right knee again, when the Sovereign was pleased to place the blue ribband upon his left shoulder; and after rising, the following admonition was pronounced.

"Wear this Ribband about thy neck, adorned with the image of the blessed martyr and soldier of Christ, St. George, by whose imitation provoked, thou mayest so overpass, both prosperous and adverse adventures, that, having constantly vanquished thy enemies, both of body and soul, thou mayest not only receive the praise of this transient combat, but be crowned with the palm of eternal victory."

Each knight then shook hands with the marquis, and congratulated him upon his election.



The Earl of Lonsdale was introduced, and went through the same ceremony.

The Chapter being over, the procession returned in the same order as it entered the chamber. The King's audience chamber was appointed for strangers to behold the grand ceremony, and it was crowded. The office concluded at half past three o'clock, when the knights retired to their different apartments to unrobe.—At half past four, the knights, 26 in number, sat down to dinner with his Majesty. At seven o'clock they broke up, and most of the noblemen left Windsor; the Prince of Wales for London, Duke of York for Oatlands, and Duke of Clarence for Bushy Park. At half past seven their Majesties and Princesses walked on the Terrace, accompanied by the Marquis of Hertford and the Earl of Lonsdale, the new knights; and the Earls of Winchelsea and Camden. At half past eight, their Majesties retired into the Palace to tea and a concert, which broke up at eleven o'clock.

**Military Honour.**—The 75th regiment has received his Majesty's permission to bear in the colours, and on the appointments of the regiment, the "Royal Tiger," and the word "India," as an honourable testimony to the distinguished services of this corps in India, during a period of nineteen years.

**East-India Company's Shipping.**—By the official list recently published at the India House, it appears that the Company have in their employ, 58 regular ships abroad, from 800 to 1200 tons; 16 at home, and one repairing:—20 extra ships of 500 to 600 tons abroad; 9 proceeding to India, but not sailed; and 2 at home.—Total 106. The chartered tonnage of which exceeds 150,000 tons; the number of sailors is near 10,000.

**Breweries.**—Statement of the quantity of barrels of beer, denominated Porter, brewed in London by the 12 principal Houses, between the 5th July, 1806, and the 5th July 1807:

|                |         |                |        |
|----------------|---------|----------------|--------|
| Meux . . .     | 170,879 | Combe . . .    | 80,278 |
| Barclay . . .  | 166,600 | Goodwyn . . .  | 72,580 |
| Hanbury . . .  | 135,972 | Elliot . . .   | 47,388 |
| Brown & Parry  | 125,657 | Clowes . . .   | 38,554 |
| Whitbread . .  | 104,251 | J. Calvert . . | 37,033 |
| F. Calvert . . | 83,004  | Hartford . . . | 33,283 |

**Volunteers.**—By the last returns, the effective force of the Volunteers in Great Britain amounted to two hundred and eighty-nine thousand three hundred and six rank and file; 254,544 of which are infantry, 25,342 cavalry, and 9,420 artillery; the trumpeters and drummers 7,355, sergeants 15,524, staff officers 2,586, field officers 1,404, captains 4,335, subalterns 8,836: making a grand total of three hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and forty-six men.

**Discovery of Fine Coal.**—A vein of fine

coal, of the kind called Kendal-coal, has been found, on the banks of the stream dividing Heathfield and Waldron parishes in Sussex. The vein extends without interruption, for about a quarter of a mile in length, is in strata from two to ten inches thick, lies near the surface, at the bottom of Geer's Wood, and on the skirts of Tilmoor, and is declared by persons conversant in the trade, to have every favourable indication of quantity and quality. Similar appearances of coal are found in other parts of the above parishes.

**Norwich Improvements.**—An act of Parliament having been obtained for paving the city of Norwich, the work has lately been begun. St. Stephen's street, being the grand entrance from London, is nearly completed; and as all projecting windows, posts, &c. are removed at the same time, the general improvement will be very great. The estimate for paving the whole city is reckoned at near £80,000. The pavours are from London. The Castle Hill is likewise inclosing with iron rails at the expence of the county.

**Lice-Catch.**—Mr. Paul, of Staiston, the ingenious inventor of the Fly-catch (for which he received the prize cup at the last Holkham sheep-shearing), has invented a machine which effectually takes the lice off the peas; it was tried upon a field of Mr. Lingwood's, and two men in four hours caught 24 pecks of lice, and in the afternoon, 16 pecks, in two hours and a half, in the same field. Mr. L. and the other gentlemen who saw it at work, are convinced (had it been applied earlier in the season) two men would secure a crop of peas from these destructive vermin, at the expence of about four shillings per acre.

**Life Boat.**—On the 8th and 14th July Capt. Manby made several experiments with a Life Boat and apparatus, at Yarmouth, constructed under his own inspection, and which not only overcomes supposed impossibilities, but promises the most essential service in saving the lives of those unfortunate persons who may in future be involved in such dreadful situations as occurred to the crew of the Snipe gun brig in that tremendous gale of the 18th Feb. last, when only 18 out of 72 were saved. It is only necessary to add, that Adm. Douglas, and many officers of the navy, also several merchants and gentlemen resident there, were present, and expressed themselves fully convinced of its services and great utility.

**Mackarel Glut.**—The first week in July, the greatest number of Mackarel ever remembered were caught by the boats belonging to Yarmouth; they were sold at 5, 6, and even 8 for a penny; and the merchants with a becoming liberality, supplied the poor with any number gratis.

*Worcester and Birmingham Canal.*—July 4, the first goods from Bristol for Birmingham and the North, passed over the Worcester and Birmingham canal, at Worcester, about six in the morning, and proceeded onwards about one o'clock for Droitwich, by Messrs. Cresswell, Barnes, and Co's. vessels, with flags, and a band of music; guns were fired as they proceeded up the Severn and Canal. A number of people assembled to welcome this long-looked for event, and the procession as it passed along was greeted with the shouts of the numerous spectators.

*Fairs.*—Gloicester fair, July 6, was well supplied with cattle, pigs, sheep, and horses, but the attendance was thin, in consequence of the hay-harvest. The prices were similar to those at the late adjoining fairs.—At Brecon fair July 6th, there was a tolerable supply of horses, cattle, and pigs, the sale of which was dull.—Lambs sold well; and hops advanced about 2d. per lb.—At Hereford Midsummer fair, July 8th, the quantity of wool brought for sale was somewhat less than last year; and notwithstanding many buyers attended, very little business was done, owing to the failures in Yorkshire, and the arrival, on the night preceding, of the melancholy news from the Continent.—The finest sorts of trindred wool averaged from 32s. to 34s. 6d. and untrindred from 21s. to 26s. per stone. Coarse wool from 14s. to 20s. Cheese averaged, best making 72s. to 74s. per cwt; two-meal from 63s. to 70s.; skim cheese about 46s. Very few cattle or horses were exhibited for sale; and those sold at inferior prices.—Monmouth Wool Fair was held June 17: it was respectably attended, not only by the manufacturers of Gloucestershire and Yorkshire, but also by many dealers from different parts of the kingdom. Fine wool sold from 32s. to 34s. per stone; and a prime sample (a cross from the Spanish) at 35 shillings. Inferior sorts brought 22s. to 28s., and coarser from 14s. to 18s.; being an average of nearly 4s per stone advance on last year's prices. Prime wool went off rapidly; but inferior qualities met with rather a dull sale: yet the whole brought to market was disposed of before the close of the evening. A considerable quantity was brought up previous to the loss of the farmers, who preferred that mode of disposing of it.

*Phenomenon.*—On Tuesday, July 14, a most extraordinary phenomenon was observed by several people of credit at the house of Mr. Rhodes, in Thorne-lane, near Wakefield. A hen had been sitting on duck's eggs, several of which had produced ducklings: on examining one egg, a small hole was found in one end of the shell, through which a toad was discovered, not alive, which filled

the whole shell, and seemed upon breaking it, to be absolutely straitened for want of room. Except the small hole, such as is usually found in an egg when the animal within is mature for hatching, the shell was perfectly whole so as utterly to preclude the supposition of the toad's having crept in through the hole. We have ourselves seen the toad, and with a small part of the shell still adhering to it. This singular circumstance reminds us of an account, which we inserted in our Paper, about a year ago, from *The Northampton Mercury*, of several persons who were poisoned at a village near Grantham, from eating eggs laid by ducks, which had previously been observed to have had connection with some toads in a pond.—

\* \* \* *The preceding article has been copied verbatim from a country newspaper entitled the Wakefield Star.*

*Shark.*—July 4, Some fishermen brought on shore at the fish-market, at Brighton, a shark, which measured upwards of eight feet in length. This despot of the deep had pursued a shoal of mackerel into a fleet of nets, and after doing a great deal of damage to them, got so entangled, that he could not extricate himself. The fishermen exhibited it to view, in a tent made of their sails, in hopes of remunerating themselves, in some measure, for the almost entire destruction of their nets.

*Suffolk Clerical Charity.*—Lately the governors of the Suffolk Clerical Charity held their first general court, at the Angel Inn, in Bury, when it appeared by the report of the Rev. Dr. Ord, that from the present state of the funds of this charity, it would be necessary either to sell out part of the stock belonging to the corporation, or considerably to diminish the annual allowance to the widows and orphans who are the objects of its charity: the former proposition was unanimously agreed to, and a very liberal subscription was entered into, in order to prevent the necessity of having recourse to such a measure in future.

*Monument to the Memory of Christopher Anstey, Esq.*—A monument in honour of this lively poet and respectable man has been recently placed in Westminster Abbey. It is a merited tribute of filial affection to departed genius. The late Mr. Anstey possessed great original humour; his works are characterized by peculiar ease and spirit, and he may be fairly considered as the inventor of a new and diverting species of poetry. This monument is properly placed in Poets' Corner, and bears a Latin inscription, that does justice to the memory of the dead, without that extravagance of eulogy which too often appears in such compositions.

*Arrival in England of the Duchess of Brunswick.*—On the morning of the 7th of July, the Duchess of Brunswick, His Majesty's sister, landed at Gravesend and went immediately to the New Tavern, where every preparation was made for the reception of this august Princess. The volunteer artillery and the light infantry volunteers were out to shew all possible respect to Her Royal Highness. The guns from the Lines at Gravesend, and also at Tilbury Fort were fired in honor of the occasion. The Clyde manned her yards and saluted. The Mayor and Corporation received Her Royal Highness with all due form, and eagerly testified their respect to a Princess so nearly related to their beloved Monarch, and so estimable in herself. The Princess seemed to be deeply sensible of those demonstrations of regard, in which the people in general warmly participated. She quitted the place in the Princess of Wales's carriage, with her attendants, for Blackheath. July 13th was the day appointed for her first interview with the Queen, and the principal part of the Royal Family. After breakfast, Their Majesties and Princesses left Windsor for London, and arrived at the Queen's Palace about twelve o'clock.—The Duke and Duchess of York, the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, came soon after. At about a quarter past one o'clock, the Duchess of Brunswick and the Princess of Wales arrived from Blackheath, in an open landau. The Marchioness of Bath handed them from their carriage, and walked on the left side of the Duchess, the Princess of Wales being on her right, across the grand hall to His Majesty's dining-room, where their Majesties' pages were in attendance to usher them into their Majesties' presence. In a short time after a sumptuous refreshment was served up. At a quarter past four the Duchess and Princess of Wales left the palace. The Princess entered the carriage first. Her Royal Highness was conducted by the Duke of Cambridge; the Duchess by the Duke of Kent, Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth. The Princesses Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, followed. The persons assembled in front of the Palace, greatly cheered their Royal Highnesses. They proceeded to St. James's Palace, and honoured Lady C. Finch with a visit, at her apartments. The neighbourhood of the palace soon became filled with spectators, who waited very patiently till a quarter past five o'clock, when their Royal Highnesses entered the carriage. The populace gave several cheers, and shouted—*Long live the Duchess of Brunswick and the King.* Their Royal Highnesses proceeded on their return to Blackheath.

*Bishop of London's Donation.*—The Bishop of London has transferred twelve hundred pounds stock to the Master and Fellows of Christ college, Cambridge, and directed the interest of it to be laid out annually in the

purchase of three gold medals, to be contended for by the students of that college; one of fifteen guineas, a prize for the best Latin dissertation on some evidence of Christianity; another of fifteen guineas, a prize for the best English composition on some moral precept of the Gospel; and one of ten guineas, a prize to the most distinct and graceful reader in, and regular attendant at chapel; and the surplus, if any, to be laid out in books, and distributed by the Master. His Lordship was educated at this college, and certainly is its greatest living ornament; and in this mark of his regard for it, it is difficult to determine whether the magnificence of his liberality or the wisdom of its direction is most to be admired. His liberality has certainly insured an earlier attention than usual to the sublime subjects of these compositions, which cannot fail to lay a solid foundation for piety and religion. Its effects upon the prosperity of the college must soon be felt—such provocations to moral and religious improvement must operate.—The subjects will not be given out till October; which, in this first instance, it is probable that the Bishop himself will propose.

*Holkham Sheep-Shearing.*—It took place June 29 and 30, and July 1, when upwards of 300 noblemen and gentlemen were entertained in the most hospitable style.—After the usual toasts, and *Prosperity to Agriculture* had been given, Mr. J. Herring and Mr. Paul produced some beautiful specimens of Norwich shawls, of their manufacturing, from Mr. Coke's Southdown wool, which were a very close imitation of Indian.—From 55s to 60s was mentioned as the price of down-wool per tod; about 2s 3d per lb.—The Southdown Theaves sold: lot one, ten sheep, £26 5s.; lot two, £32 11s.; lot three, £31 10s.; lot four, £31 10s.; lot five, £32 11s.; lot six, £32 11s.; lot seven, £38 17s.; lot eight, £42.; lot nine, £45 3s.; lot ten, £35 14s.; lot eleven, £42.; lot twelve, £47 5s.—The business finally terminated with the sale of Mr. Coke's Devonshire bulls and cows, one of the former was sold for 17 guineas, and the other for 13½ guineas; the cows fetched from 13 to 18 guineas. A large party of distinguished agriculturists, among whom were the Duke of Bedford, Lord Wm. Russell, and Mr. Coke, paid a visit to Mr. Beck, of West Lexham, and were much gratified with the fertile appearance of his watered meadows (planned and executed by Mr. Smith) which they considered as patterns highly worthy of imitation. These meadows annually produce two tons and a half of hay per acre, besides ample feed in the spring and autumn. The meadows of Mr. Reeve, of Wighton, continue to improve, although they have been done seven years, and afford a convincing proof of the utility and importance of the practice of watering meadows.

*On the Introduction of the Potatoe into the United Kingdom. By Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. President of the Royal Society.*

—The potatoe now in use, is said to have been brought to England by the colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, under the authority of his patent granted by Queen Elizabeth, which passed the great seal in 1584. Some of Sir Walter's ships sailed that year, and some the year following. The whole returned, and probably brought with them the potatoe, on 27th July 1586; for Mr. Thomas Herriot, who was sent out to examine the country, and report to his employers the nature and produce of the soil, wrote an account of it, which has been published in De Bry's collection of voyages: These roots, says he, are round, some as large as a walnut, others much larger, they grow in a damp soil, many hanging together, as if fixed on ropes; they are good food, either boiled or roasted. Gerard gives a figure of it, under the name of the Potatoe of Virginia, in his Herbal, published in 1597; and the manuscript minutes of the Royal Society, of 13 December 1693, state, that Sir Robert Southwell, then President, informed the society at a meeting, that his grandfather brought Potatoes into Ireland, who first had them from Sir Walter Raleigh. Though this evidence proves, not unsatisfactorily, that the Potatoe was first brought into England in 1586, or very soon after, and from hence sent to Ireland, yet, it is remarked, that, it first came into Europe at an earlier period, and by a different channel; for Clusius received the potatoe in 1598, at Vienna, from the Governor of Mons in Hainault, who had procured it the year before from one of the attendants of the Pope's legate; and learned from him that in Italy, where it was then in use, no one certainly knew whether it originally came from Spain or from America. And Peter Cieca in his Chronicle, printed in 1553, relates, that the inhabitants of Quito, have besides Muys, a tuberous root, which they eat and call Papas.

From these details, Sir Joseph thinks it may be inferred, that potatoes were first brought into Europe from the mountainous parts of South America, in the neighbourhood of Quito; and, as the Spaniards were the sole possessors of that country, there is little doubt of their having been first carried into Spain, from whence they might have been introduced into Italy, so that there is every reason to believe they had been several years in Europe before they were sent to Clusius. It is also observed, that some authors have asserted, that potatoes were first discovered by Sir Francis Drake, in the South Seas, and that they were first introduced into England by Sir John Hawkins, but, in both instances, the plant alluded to is asserted by

the honourable baronet to be the sweet potatoe, which was used in England as a delicacy, long before the production of our potatoes, and was sold by itinerant dealers, in the neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange, to those who had faith in their alledged properties, the allusions to which are frequent in the plays of that age.

*Observations.*—Every anecdote which tends to throw light on the introduction of plants now in use, is certainly interesting, even though it may not be altogether satisfactory. The account which is here given of the introduction of the potatoe is supported by historical facts, and seems entitled to belief. The name of Papa, by which it is still known in South America, and the circumstance of its having been called "the Virginian potatoe," in contradistinction from the sweet potatoe, many years after it was extensively cultivated in this country, afford a strong confirmation of the belief that it was originally brought from the great western Continent; and it might be found both in the northern and the southern divisions of America, and brought into Europe from each, which will account for the doubts that existed in the sixteenth century, respecting where it was spontaneously produced. Sir Joseph Banks states his intelligence on this subject to have been collected by the learned botanist Dr. Dryander.

*Failure in Crop of Hops.*—To the Editor of the Literary Panorama. — Sir; I was glad to see in your last a letter from my friend Mr. Sowerby, respecting the probable cause of failure in the crop of Hops, addressed to the hop-planters of Kent, &c.; the opinion of such a naturalist must be highly acceptable to your scientific readers, and especially to those who are particularly interested in the object of it. It may be worth while to remind the public, that Linnæus, by his knowledge, as a naturalist, taught the Swedes how to destroy an insect for deliverance from which the government had offered many thousand pounds; and which had cost many more, yearly, by its ravages in the dock-yard. From knowing the manners, changes, and habits of the insect, he ordered the timber to be lain under water, at the time the eggs were deposited; by which means the evil was prevented. In Lapland also, he discovered and cured a disease among the horned cattle, which was thought unaccountable and incurable. He found the infection arose from a plant, eaten by the cattle, when it was in the water, where they could not distinguish it by the smell;—by driving them away from such places, at such seasons, the evil was cured.\* The information of Mr. S. may be equally important.—Sir, yours, &c.

New Kent Road, July 10. C. PEARS.

\* Vide Dr. Smith's Botan. Lect. Royal Inst.



## POETRY.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—In Cowper's letters mention is made of three songs written against the Slave Trade, but two only are inserted among his poems. I have met with the following in MS. ascribed to him, and think it has strong internal evidence of authenticity. It appears to have been wisely adapted to the understandings and feelings of the lower classes, and affords an additional and striking instance of the author's versatility of genius. On this account, I think it far from being creditable to his reputation as a poet. Its suppression, however, might not arise from such an apprehension, so much as from an apparent failure of the poet's prediction respecting the abolition of the Slave Trade. Happily, this objection is now removed, I hope, for ever: and if any side wind should threaten to blow us again to Guinea, the publication of the annexed ballad may perhaps serve to slacken our sails. At any rate, it is at your service, from your friend,

No Slave Dealer.

SWEET MEAT HAS SOUR SAUCE, OR THE SLAVE  
TRADER IN THE DUMPS.

A trader I am to the African shore,  
But since that my trading is like to be o'er,  
I'll sing you a song—that you ne'er heard before;  
Which nobody can deny.

When I first heard the news, it gave me a knock,  
Much like what they call an electrical shock,  
And now I am going to sell off my stock,  
Which nobody can deny.

'Tis a curious assortment of dainty regales,  
To tickle the negroes with, when the ship sails;  
Fine chains for the neck, and a cat—with nine  
tails;

Which nobody can deny.

Here's supple-jack p'enty and score of rattan,  
That will wind itself round the sides of a man,  
As close as a hoop round a bucket or can,  
Which nobody can deny.

Here's padlocks, and bolts, and screws for the  
thumbs,  
That squeeze 'em so lovingly, till the blood  
comes;  
They sweeten the temper like comfits or plumbs,  
Which nobody can deny.

When a negro his head from his victuals with-  
draws,  
And clenches his teeth, and thrusts out his paws,  
Here's a notable engine to open his jaws,  
Which nobody can deny.

VOL. II. [Lit. Pan. August, 1807.]

Thus going to market, we kindly prepare  
A pretty black cargo of African ware,  
For what they must meet with, when they come  
there,

Which nobody can deny.

'Twould do your heart good, to see 'em below,  
Lie flat on their backs, all the way as we go,  
Like sprats on a gridiron, scores in a row,

Which nobody can deny.

But ah! if in vain I have studied an art  
So gainful to me, all boasting apart,  
I think it will break my compassionate heart,  
Which nobody can deny.

For oh! how it enters my soul, like an awl!  
This pity, which some people self-pity call,  
Is sure the most heart piercing pity of all,  
Which nobody can deny.

So this is my song, as I told you before;  
Come buy off my stock, for I must no more  
Carry Casars and Pompeys to sugar-cane shore,  
Which nobody can deny.

Free Translation of Horace's Ode, beginning  
"Integer vitae, scelerisque purus," &c.

Are you a man of upright mind,  
Whom not e'en envy dares to blot?  
Your manners virtuously refined,  
Without a spot?

You need not bear the barb'rous bow,  
To save from hostile rage your breath,—  
Nor poisoned darts, whose every blow,  
Is wing'd with death.

Safe you may take your fearless way,  
Across the bleak, the lonely wild;  
Safe near the roaming Tartar stay,  
Rude nature's child!

Unarm'd, thro' forests vast I stroll,  
No trodden path, no shelter near;—  
I hear the wolves around me howl,  
Nor danger fear.

The monsters that o'er Lybia's plains,  
Or India's thickets grimly rove,  
Enchanted, listen to my strains,  
Warbling my love.

Tho' placed beneath those gloomy skies,  
Where Phoebus feebly darts his ray,  
Where chilling fogs, that ceaseless rise,  
Obscure the day;

Or tho' on Afric's burning zone,  
Where languid nature longs to expire,  
I should by envious fate be thrown,  
To gasp in fire;

I'd love the maid who rapture brings,—  
Who ev'ry aching hour beguiles—  
My LALAGE,—who sweetly sings—

And sweetly smiles!

Ringwood.

ERISCORUS.

## THE FALL OF PRUSSIA.

*A Dirge. Adapted to the Music of the "Flowers of the Forest."*

Oh! woe to the traitor, that dark violater!  
Who gave up the brave to the sword of the foe.  
Oh! curst be the naming of him whose foul  
framing  
Our land fill'd with ruin, our hearts fill'd with woe!  
Our brave soldiers dying! our beauteous Queen  
flying,  
Our veterans betray'd, wounded, fainting and bare!  
Our fields, once joy speaking, with gallant blood  
reeking!  
Oh! death to the traitor who caus'd our despair.

Towns, where labour once smiling, and sweet  
peace beguiling.

In flames of destruction now reddens the air!  
Soldier's shouts wild y b-caking! women, moan-  
ing and shrieking,

With horror and tears fly away in despair.

The palace once ringing with dancing and singing,  
No more bears the footsteps of beauty and mirth.  
The victor exulting the brave dead insulting,  
Nor content till the fall'n are sunk deep in the  
earth.

Gone the home's gentle blessing, where children  
caressing,

Round the table oft seated, fond, smiling, and gay,  
At meals are now drooping, each head with grief  
stooping,

Mourns the father late slain, -and laid cold in the  
clay.

Oh! woe to the traitor, that dark violater!  
Who gave up the brave to the sword of the foe.  
Oh! curst be the naming of him whose foul  
framing  
Our land fill'd with ruin, our hearts fill'd with woe!

## ON THE PRIDE OF ANCESTRY.

We have received a variety of translations  
from different correspondents of the Latin  
verses which appeared in our last number,  
p. 850, which we present to our readers.

Attempt at a translation of the Latin lines "On  
the Pride of Ancestry."

If from Adam and Eve we all are descended,  
Why is not nobility equally blended?  
'Tis by vice that the mind is degenerate and mean,  
While in virtue alone true nobility's seen.

July 9th 1807.

J. H.

Translation of the Latin verses entitled "On the  
Pride of Ancestry."

If father Adam, and fair mother Eve,  
Gave birth to all mankind as we believe,  
Sure! king, prince, peasant, differ but in name,  
Their great progenitors being both the same.  
Virtue alone true honour can impart,  
Exalt man's nature, and improve the heart;  
But vicious habits enervate the mind,  
And make it level with the bestial kind.

July 11th 1807.

OBSERVATOR.

Translation of the Latin verses entitled "On the  
Pride of Ancestry."

Wherefore of noble birth should mortals boast,  
Since from the self same stock all races spring,  
By vice alone man's dignity is lost:  
Virtue alike ennobles clown and king.

LECTOR.

An attempt to translate the lines "On the Pride  
of Ancestry." Lit. Pan. page 850.

If from one common stock mankind descend,  
Why does not equal rank to all extend?  
Vices the soul degenerate and debase;  
Virtue exalts and dignifies the race.

Tower. I am, Sir, yours, &c. S. R.

By another Correspondent.

If Adam's the father of all, and the mother of  
all is Eve,  
Why are we not equally noble? as some would  
have us believe.  
Because that our vice degrades us, polluting both  
body and mind;  
While virtue confers promotion on all of human  
kind.

By another Correspondent.

If Adam is the father of mankind,  
And Eve the mother of the human race;  
Why when we all are equal do we find  
Honour attach'd to some, to some disgrace?  
Because that vice to infamy inclin'd,  
Degrades the soul on vicious courses bent;  
While virtue dignifies the human mind;  
And honour springs from virtue not descent.

## LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

A new edition, greatly enlarged, of Mr. Butler's Chronological Table, will be published in a few days, under the title of Chronological, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Exercises. The design of this elementary manual is, by appropriating circumstances to every day in the year, to store the minds of young people with useful information.

Mr. Rylance has in considerable forwardness a Treatise on Comparative Elocution, designed as an elementary book for the use of schools and grown persons, who may be prevented by their confirmed habits of utterance, from cultivating a practical knowledge of the foreign languages. It will comprehend a general enquiry into the particularities of pronunciation in the modern European dialects, and in the means of facilitating their acquisitions.

Mr. Bowyer, of Pall Mall, has issued proposals for a very splendid work, intended to commemorate the final triumph of humanity in the cause of the much injured Natives of Africa. It will be entitled, A Tribute of the Fine Arts in honour of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and will contain three original poems by three gentlemen who have already given distinguished proofs of their poetical talents, beside extracts relative to the subjects from some of our most eminent authors. These will be embellished by near twenty plates, including vignettes, by the very first engravers; and the historical subjects will be from original cabinet pictures by the first painters in this country. It will form one handsome volume in large quarto, printed by Bensley, in his best manner, on superfine wove paper, and will be dedicated by permission to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Patron, and the Directors and Governors of the Society for bettering the condition of the Natives of Africa. A correct and animated likeness of W. Wilberforce, Esq. will be introduced.

Proposals are issued for a print of the Battle of Maida, to be engraved and published by A. Cardon from a picture painted by P. I. de Louthembourg, to be taken from drawings made on the spot by Captain Pierpoint.

The portraits of Dr. Samuel Johnson, which have been hitherto published, were taken at an advanced period of his life, when his sight was very much impaired: a picture of this great man, painted by the late Mr. Barry, is now engraving by Mr. Anker Smith, and will be published by Mr. Manson. This, being painted when he was much younger, may be fairly presumed to be a more characteristic resemblance.

A new edition, in six volumes octavo, of the works of Jacob Bryant, is nearly ready for publication.

Dr. Anderson will shortly publish, in one volume in octavo, views of the past and of the present State of the People of Spain and Italy.

A romance of the last century will be published early in the present month, entitled the Fatal Revenge, or the Family of Montario.

Mr. Howard, of Plymouth, will shortly publish a Greek and English Vocabulary, on a new and much improved plan. The subjects will be all scientifically arranged; those connected with natural history agreeably to the classifications of Linnæus, and will be accompanied with short notes, elucidative of their properties and characters.

Mr. Penwarne has a volume of poems nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Elton has nearly completed a poetical translation of Hesiod, with dissertations and notes.

Mr. William Tighe has in the press a Poem, to be entitled the Plants: it will form an octavo volume.

Henry Smithers, Esq. has in the press a Poem, to be entitled Affection, in three cantos: one volume royal octavo.

Mr. John Hill, merchant of Hull, author of Letters in Vindication of the Methodists, &c. has in the press Thoughts on the late Proceedings and Discussions concerning the Roman Catholics. It is expected to appear in the course of the month.

Mr. Ramsay, author of the History of the American Revolution, is engaged on a Life of General Washington.

Colonel Thornton, of sporting celebrity, is arranging for the press, materials for Memoirs of his own Life.

Mr. Egerton Brydges has printed a Life of Lord Chancellor Egerton, with portraits of the late Lord Chancellor, and the late Bishop of Durham of that name. We believe that this work is not published, though Mr. Brydges has presented copies to some learned societies.

The second volume of the Botanist's Guide through the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, will appear early in the present month.

In this volume a considerable number of British Lichens are now for the first time arranged according to the *Methodus Lichenum* of Acharius: a copious addenda to the first volume is prefixed: and, an index of English names is added. This volume completes the Flora of those counties, and contains about 1880 species.

A new edition of Mr. Sowerby's Botanical Drawing Book is also in the press, to which he has made great additions and improvements. Mr. S. has also in hand an Essay towards forming a new, useful, and universal Chromatic Scale or List of Colours.

A complete Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy, with their application to Arts and Manufactures, including the most recent discoveries and improvements, by Messrs. Arthur and C. A. Aiken, will shortly be published. It will be comprised in two volumes in quarto; illustrated with engravings.

Dr. Playfair, the learned Principal of St. Andrews, has recently put to press an elaborate work on Ancient and Modern Geography, on which he has been engaged upwards of twenty years. It is to be published by subscription. It is calculated that it will form six volumes in quarto, which will appear in regular succession as soon as they are printed.

The first volume will contain a history of geography, an account of the physical conformation of the earth, with other matters introductory to the general subject; a description of Europe, followed by descriptions of ancient and modern Spain and Portugal, ancient and modern France, and the Netherlands, and United Provinces. Illustrated by maps.

A new edition, with corrections, of Mr. Wraxall's *Memoirs of the Kings of France*, under the House of Valois, is in the press.

Mr. William Turnbull, author of the *Naval Surgeon*, announces a *System of British and French Surgery*, medical and operative: containing the most modern improvements in the science, arranged on chemical principles, and uniting anatomical information, so far as is necessary for the two subjects of anatomy and surgery to illustrate each other. The whole enriched with plates; to form three octavo volumes.

Mr. Sowerby intends to publish a concise *Prodromus of the British Minerals* in his cabinet, as a sort of essay towards forming a new, natural, and easy arrangement, with reference to his *British Mineralogy*, and designed for those who may find it more useful for a library than a travelling book.

Dr. William Hales, formerly Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Dublin, has just printed a prospectus of a very learned work, which he proposes shortly to publish under the title of an *Analysis of Ancient Chronology, Sacred and Profane*. We understand it will extend to two volumes in quarto.

The Clarendon Press is now employed in printing Wyttenbach's *Notes on Plutarch's Morals*, in quarto and octavo.—An edition of *Sophocles in Greek*, with Notes by Elmsley.—*The Clergyman's Instructor*, being a kind of sequel to the *Clergyman's Assistant*.—New edition of Davis's *Cicero de Natura Deorum*.—Muscgrave's *Euripides*.—*Florus*.—*Homer's Iliad and Odyssey*.—Bishop Butler's works, in two vols octavo.—*Smuckford's Connection*.

A work to be entitled the *Present State of the British Constitution* is now printing, and is expected shortly to appear.

The Rev. Mr. Baynes, of Leeds, has a volume of *Naval Sermons* in the press.

A gentleman, already known in the literary world, is about to make a tour of the United States of America, with a view of presenting the public with an accurate and comprehensive account of the state of those countries, and their inhabitants. It is intended to publish one or two volumes every year during his progress.

A voyage of discovery up the Missouri was some time ago undertaken by order of the American government, by Captains Lewis and Clarke: the official account of this important undertaking is in great forwardness for publication, and may be expected to appear very shortly. Arrangements have been made to publish this work in England, nearly as soon as it appears in America.

Mr. Blore of Stamford, the accuracy and diligence of whose researches as an antiquary are well known to the public, has been long engaged in preparing a history of the county of Rutland. The work is now printing in a very splendid manner, at the press of Mr. Newcombe, and will be ready for publication early in the ensuing winter. The drawings are made by the son of the author, a young gentleman who, in the delineation of architectural, monumental, and other antiquarian subjects, is very eminent.

Mr. Wraxall is preparing a new edition of his *Tour through France*.

A work from the pen of the late Abraham Parsons, Esq. formerly British Consul and Factor-Marine at Scanderoon, is in the press. It comprises a description of Scanderoon and the adjacent country, including Aleppo, Antioch, Latachia, and several other parts of Syria, an account of a journey from Scanderoon to Bagdad, Bussora, Bushier, and a voyage thence down the Persian Gulph to Bombay, and back again by the Red Sea to Egypt; with a narrative of a journey from Suez to Alexandria. The whole is enriched with minute and interesting accounts of the countries and towns through which Mr. Parsons travelled, and which he had the most favourable opportunities of examining and describing. The work will be accompanied by illustrative prints.

Mr. Boosey has published this month, *The Preceptor and his Pupils*, or *Dialogues, Exercises and Examinations*, on Grammar in general and the English Grammar in particular, by George Crabb, 12mo.—*The second Edition of Commercial Arithmetic*, or a new method of teaching that science with facility, and of enabling learners to instruct themselves, without the assistance of a master 12mo.—*Charles et Charlotte, ou première Education de l'Enfance*, 18mo.—*L'Île des Enfants, histoire véritable*, par Mad. de Genlis, 18mo.



## PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY

*The first Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—47. GEO. III.*

### CHAP. I.

*Address to His Majesty—Vote of Supply—State of the Nation—Places and Pensions—Houses in the Navy—Defence of the Country.*

The new parliament having been assembled, in due form, the Royal Speech was delivered, June 27th (*vide Panorama*, p. 885). In rising to move an address to his Majesty in the House of Peers, Lord Mansfield briefly adverted to the political events which had recently taken place; noticed the expressions of loyalty and attachment which his Majesty had received from all quarters of the country; congratulated the nation on the measures which had been adopted, to strengthen our connexions with the Continental powers; hinted at the proceedings which were in train, to conciliate the Sublime Porte; and mentioned, with peculiar satisfaction, the assurance which his Majesty had given, of a careful and economical administration of the supplies. The address, which was seconded by Lord Rolle, was a mere echo to the speech.

Lord Fortescue, after dwelling at some length on the merits of the Catholic question, and censuring his Majesty's present ministers, for the cry which had been raised, of *no popery*, moved an amendment, importing, "That the house was well aware that his Majesty wished to exercise all his prerogatives for the public benefit, therefore stated the misconduct of his ministers in dissolving the late parliament, to the interruption of private bills, to the great and needless interruption of useful laws, and to much mischief public and private—they also justifying their evil advice under pretences calculated to excite dangerous animosities among the people, when their united efforts were more than ever necessary for the security of the empire, and when to promote the utmost harmony and co-operation among them would have been the first object of faithful and provident ministers."

In the ensuing debate, which consisted chiefly of crimination and recrimination, on the topics which had been discussed with so much acrimony in the preceding parliament, Lord Holland reprobated the introduction of his Majesty's name into the discussions of that house; and expressed a wish, that the expeditions to Constantinople and Egypt should become the subject of parliamentary enquiry.—On a division, at three o'clock on the ensuing morning, the original motion was carried, by 160 to 67, proxies included.

2 N 3

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Lord Newark moved an address to the King, on the subject of the Royal speech; which was seconded by Mr. Hall, who defended the royal prerogative, and delivered a handsome eulogy on the conduct of his Majesty, relative to the Catholic Bill, &c.

Lord Howick, in proposing an amendment, entered into a fresh vindication of the conduct of his Majesty's late ministers, and condemned the present, for the rash and unwarrantable manner in which they had dissolved the last parliament. He agreed, that unanimity was never more requisite than at present; but ministers, while they expressed unanimity with their lips, prevented it from taking place, by bringing forward improper topics of discussion: They had endeavoured to set man against man, and to exasperate the people of Ireland with a notion, that the people of England were hostile to their views—his Lordship adverted to the injury sustained by individuals, from the dropping of the private bills, occasioned by the late dissolution; alluded to the Committee of Military Inquiry, which had also been crushed by the same measure, and particularly to the contract between government and Sir H. Mildmay, respecting the occupation of Moulsham Hall; a circumstance which has since been cleared up, to the credit of all the parties. His Lordship likewise expressed a wish, that a bill should be brought in, conformably to the resolutions of last session, against reversionary grants; that the Finance Committee should be renewed; and that Lord Henry Petty's finance system should not be departed from.

Mr. Perceval justified the late dissolution; and observed that, with regard to the private bills, little or no injury would be sustained by the parties interested, as it was intended immediately to originate a measure, restoring those bills to the respective stages at which they had dropped, at a very slight expence, if any.—This measure has since been adopted, by a relinquishment of the fees of office, &c. General Crawford, Sir H. Mildmay, Mr. D. Browne, Mr. R. Dundas, Mr. B. Bathurst, Colonel Hope, and Mr. Croaker, spoke in favour of the original address; and Mr. Windham, Mr. Grattan, Lord Milton, Lord Temple, Lord H. Petty, Mr. Whitbread, and Sir J. Newport, in favour of the Amendment. On a division, there appeared, for the original address, 350; against it, 155, majority, in favour of ministers, 195.

JULY 3.—In a committee of supply, on the motion of Mr. Ward, the following resolutions were agreed to:—That 130,000 men be employed for the sea service, for the year 1807, including 31,000 marines; that £3,176,500 be granted, for wages to the seamen, at the rate of £1. 17s. per man,

per month; that £3,311,000 be granted for victualling the same, at the rate of £1 18s. per man, per month; that £3,700,000 be granted for the wear and tear of ships, at the rate of £3 per man, per month; that £422,500 be granted for advance for sea service; that £1,135,000 be granted for the half-pay of the Navy; that £2,134,093 be granted for the rebuilding and repairing of ships, for the year 1807; that £1,500,000 be granted for the transport service for 1807; £300,000 for the charges of the sick and wounded; and £500,000 for the charges of prisoners of war.—On the motion of the secretary at war, the following resolutions, on the army estimation, were also agreed to:—That 113,795 men be the amount of the land forces of Great Britain, for 1807, including non-commissioned officers; that £4,516,023 be granted, for the charges of guards and garrisons at home; £2,609,120 for his Majesty's forces in the plantations; £277,049 for recruiting and contingencies; £195,529 for the expence of staff officers; £2,407,000 for the charges of the militia; £620,133 for militia contingencies; £34,483 for supernumeraries; £221,000 for allowances to officers; £467,268 for the increased rate of subsistence; £186,982 for half-pay officers; £25,214 for dragoons; £750 to officers late in the service of the states general; £460,380 to the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital; 832 £540, for the expence of foreign corps; £21,000 to the Royal Military Asylum; £459,459 for the barrack department in Ireland; £2,287,000 for the charges of the office of ordnance; £301,460 for deficiencies under this head in 1805; £252,635 for deficiencies in 1806; and £471,242 for the charges of ordnance in Ireland.

JULY 6.—Mr. Whitbread rose to bring forward a motion, respecting the state of the nation; but, at the commencement of his speech, Mr. D. Browne moved the standing order of the House, and strangers were compelled to withdraw. Mr. Whitbread was followed by Mr. Milnes, Lord Milton, Mr. D. Browne, Sir A. Pigott, Messrs. Montague, Adam, H. Martin, General Tarleton, Mr. Wilberforce, Colonel Duckett, Dr. Lawrence, Mr. Bathurst, General Crauford, Sir J. Newport, Mr. Croaker, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Perceval, and Lord Howick. On a division, at four o'clock on the following morning, the numbers were:—Ayes, 136; Noes, 322; majority, 186, against Mr. Whitbread's motion.

JULY 7.—Lord Cochrane moved "That a committee be appointed to enquire into, and report to this House (Commons) an account of all offices, posts, places, sinecures, pensions, situations, fees, perquisites, and emoluments of every description, paid out of, or arising from, the public revenues, or the fees of any

courts of law, equity, admiralty, ecclesiastical, or other courts, held or enjoyed by, or in trust for, any member of this House, his wife, or any of his descendants, for him, or either of them, in reversion of any present interest; with an account of the annual amount of such office, post, place, sinecure, pension, situation, fees, perquisites, and emoluments, distinguishing whether the same arises from a certain salary, or from any average amount; that this enquiry do extend to the whole of his Majesty's dominions, and that the said committee be empowered to send for persons, papers, and records."—This motion, after a tedious and uninteresting debate, was lost by a division of 90, against 61.—It was afterwards carried, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "That instructions be given to the Committee of Finance, to enquire into the nature of all pensions, places, sinecures, and salaries, arising from the public revenues, and to ascertain the names of the persons so receiving, with the exception of officers holding commissions in the army and navy, and of all collectors of taxes and revenue, whose salaries do not exceed £200 a year."

JULY 10.—Lord Cochrane moved for a variety of papers, for the purpose of shewing that many parts of the naval service had been carried on, in a manner which was highly prejudicial to the interests of the country. His lordship stated that he held two letters in his hand, written by officers of the *Felix* schooner, a short time before that ship went down, stating that they were entirely out of fresh provision, that she sailed worse and worse, and that they feared they should never be able to bring her back to an English port. The captain of the *Atalante* had told his lordship, that he had applied to the Commander in Chief for a survey, but had been refused. A short time afterwards, the *Atalante* was wrecked. He believed that there had been more men lost on the Rochefort station, last winter, than would be sufficient for the task of cutting out the squadron in that port. Men were not allowed to be sent on shore, though sick, without an order from the surgeon of the Commander in Chief, by which many lives were lost. The *Plantagenet* had been eight months off Brest, excepting twelve days that she was wind-bound at Plymouth; during the whole of which time, there was an order in force, that no officer or man should set his foot on shore. This was a piece of unnecessary cruelty. He had seen a ship going out of port with seventy men ill, who were not allowed to go into the hospital, and could not be cured at sea: Captain Cooke had stated, that he had been 117 days at sea, and the scurvy had not affected his men; but his (Lord Cochrane's) ship had been constant-

ly within four hours sail of the coast, and yet they were most grievously afflicted with that disease. It was formerly the practice, when vessels had expended their fresh provisions, to return to port to revictual and recruit; and that practice also prevailed at present; but it was not so under the late Commander in Chief, who, while he would suffer neither officers nor men to come on shore, was enjoying himself in London, and deriving great emoluments from his official situation. Economy had been carried so far, that lint for dressing sores and wounds was not allowed; and, in his ship, if they had gone into action, there was not half enough to have dressed the men's wounds. This lint had been cut off by a person unworthily employed by the late administration, as Commander in Chief. He had no hesitation in naming Lord St. Vincent, as that person.

Sir Samuel Hood stated, in reply, that the *Atalante* had run on shore in harbour, and, if she had not been in excellent condition, she could not have saved the number of men which she did save. The *Felix* schooner was lost in a very heavy gale of wind, which lasted three days. The soundest and tightest ship in the service might have the same fate, in the same place.

Admiral Markham, at considerable length, vindicated the conduct of Earl St. Vincent. With respect to surgeons stores, they had been supplied under his lordship, on precisely the plan which had originated with either Lord Melville or Lord Barham; and he never before had heard the slightest complaint of their deficiency. As to the difficulty of sending men to the hospital, the new regulations were extremely proper. Formerly, when officers had any dislike to men, they had nothing to do but to obtain the certificates of their own surgeons, and send them ashore to the hospital; by which means, though others might suffer by it, they got fresh men. Respecting the supply of the ships with fresh beef, more had been done in the administration of Lord St. Vincent, than under any former administration. There were two modes formerly adopted: one, to send bullocks out alive; the other to kill them before sending out. Both those practices were subject to inconvenience. In rough weather it was very hard to get the cattle on board, and many died on the passage. If they were killed, and the wind were unfavourable, the meat was often spoiled before it could arrive. The course which was now taken to remedy these inconveniences was, to parboil the fresh beef on shore; and when it reached the fleet, it made most excellent soup.

After a discussion of considerable length, Lord Cochrane's motion was negatived without a division, it being the general opinion, that if the alleged grievance had existed, an

application ought in the first instance to have been made to the Admiralty.

**JULY 13.**—In a Committee of Supply the following sums were voted:—£792,710, towards the defraying of the army extraordinaries, in 1805, not provided for by parliament; £2,950,000, for the army extraordinaries of 1807; and £600,000, for ditto, for Ireland, for the same year.

**JULY 16.**—In a Committee of Supply, it was resolved, that there be granted to his majesty, £506,307, for the barrack departments; £845,600 for the extraordinary expenditure of the commissary department; and £10,306 to be paid to the captors of th, second Swedish convoy. It was also resolved that the sum of £13,000 be granted, for defraying the expences of the Catholic College of Magnorth, in Ireland, from January 1807, to January 1808.

**JULY 20.**—On the motion of Lord Suffolk, the Bar of the House of Lords was cleared, for about half an hour, whilst his lordship delivered some statements respecting the defence of the country.

**JULY 21.**—In the House of Lords, Lord Lauderdale moved that there be laid before the House, an account of the number of places granted in reversions, agreed to.

In the House of Commons Mr. Whitbread's Bill for the Relief of the Poor, was read a second time.

**JULY 22.**—Lord Castlereagh moved for leave to bring in two bills relative to the defence of the country. Vide *Panorama*, Vol. II. page 897, *et seq.*

Among the miscellaneous business of the present session, various motions have been made, relative to the clothing of the army, &c. The Finance Committee has been re-constituted. Bills have also been brought in, for preventing reversionary grants; for preventing smuggling; for placing members of parliament, as suitors in courts of equity, on an equality with other persons; for suppressing insurrection, and preventing the disturbance of the public peace, in Ireland; for enabling the East-India Company to borrow money upon bond, to the same extent as they were before empowered to do by increasing their capital stock, &c.

## UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

*Oxford.*

**June 16.** In full Convocation, Rev. V. Lovett, chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and D. D. of Trinity col. Camb. admitted to the same degree in this university.

— **18.** Rev. G. Strahan, M. A. Student in Divinity, of University col., vicar of Islington, Middlesex, and prebendary of Rochester, admitted B. and D. D., Grand Compounder.

—Rev. G. F. Nott, Fel. of All Souls', Sub Preceptor and chaplain to the Princess Charlotte of Wales; and Rev. A. Robertson, of Christ church, Savilian Professor of Geometry, B. D. admitted Doctor in Divinity.—Mr. E. West, B. A. of University col. admitted M. A.—Sir E. Syngé, Bart. and C. C. Chambers, Esq. of Christ church, admitted B. A. Grand Compounders.—Messrs. W. Crabtree, of University col.; H. Yeomans, of Pembroke; R. Marsham, of Christ church; G. Hanbury, of Worcester; E. Thomas and W. Ellis, of Jesus, admitted B. A.

Rev. C. Dunne, B. A. of Oriel, has been presented to the rectory of Earl's Croome, near Upton-upon-Severn, in this county, in the gift of his uncle. M. Dunne, Esq., M. D. of Gatley Park, Herefordshire, void by the resignation of the Rev. H. Green M. A.

Rev. J. Williams, M. A. late of Christ church, has been instituted by the Chapter of the collegiate church of Southwell to the prebendal vicarage of North Leverton, Notts., on the presentation of the Rev. S. Smith, B. D. canon of Christ church. He has been also instituted by the Bishop of Oxford to the vicarage of South Stoke in that diocese, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Christ church.

—25. Rev. J. Tedstill and Rev. T. Andrews, of Magdalen hall; Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet, of Lincoln col. J. W. Hammer, Esq. of Christ church; Rev. J. James, of St. John's, B. A. admitted M. A.—Messrs. M. Lunn and J. N. Johnson, of Magdalen hall; T. Westcombe, of Trinity; Thomas Pearce, of Exeter; J. Musgrave, W. H. Beach, and F. Trotman, of Christ church, and W. Powell, of Jesus, admitted B. A.

—26. Rev. B. Coleman, B. A. of Worcester col. admitted M. A., and Mr. W. M. S. Preston, of Queen's, admitted B. A.

Rev. John Collins, M. A. Scholar of Worcester col., is elected Fellow of that society; and Mr. J. Waldron admitted Scholar of the same, both on the foundation of Sir T. Cookes, Bart.

The new Statute, relative to the examination for the degree of B. A., has at length received the decisive *probatum est* of Convocation. Public examinations will in future, therefore, only take place in the Michaelmas and Act Terms; and there will be two lists of the names of those who have most eminently distinguished themselves, classed according to their respective merits. The method of conferring honours, adopted by the late Statute, being done away, we recognize in the mode now instituted something similar to the Cambridge plan; except that the Mathematics will here only retain their due proportion of weight with the rest of the Sciences and Classical Literature. There will, moreover, in future, be no examination for the

degree of M. A. These are some of the principal heads of the new Statute, which has several times been debated, and was finally confirmed by a large majority in full Convocation on the 16th. inst.

—29. Messrs. J. Harris, E. Hampson, and J. Roberson admitted Fellows, and Mr. E. Buckle admitted Scholar of St. John's col.

—30. Came on the election at Wadham col., when Mr. J. Griffith was elected Scholar; and on July 1. Messrs. Paget and Dyer were admitted Fellows.—Same day. Mr. C. Chichester, Commoner of Exeter col., elected Fellow.

Rev. H. Marriot, of Worcester col., has been nominated by the Trustees of Marston chapel, in the diocese of Worcester, to the curacy thereof, vacant by the death of the Rev. E. Wigley.

July 1. Rev. J. C. Jones, M. A. and Student in Divinity of Exeter col., admitted B. D. Mr. J. Ager, B. A. of Pembroke col., admitted M. A. Mr. T. Thompson, of St. Edmund Hall, admitted B. A.

—15. Rev. R. H. Amplett, B. A. of University col., admitted M. A. Grand Compounder.

—17. Rev. F. Belfield, of Oriel col., and Rev. T. Pearce, of Exeter col., B. A., admitted M. A.—Mr. F. Owen, of Christ church, admitted B. A.

The munificent prize of £500, which was during the last year proposed to the Members of the university of Oxford, by the Rev. C. Buchanan, D. D. Vice-Provost of the College of Fort William in Bengal, for the best composition in English prose, on several subjects relating to the propagating of Christianity in the East, was, on the 4th day of June last, adjudged to the Rev. H. Pearson, M. A. of St. John's col.

The Rev. T. B. Coleman, M. A. is instituted, by the Bishop of Hereford, to the rectory of Church Stretton, Salop, on the presentation of his father, T. Coleman, Esq. of Leominster.

The visitor of Exeter college, (Dr. J. Fisher, Bishop of Exeter,) has determined the appeal respecting the last election to a fellowship in favour of Mr. Darke, on the ground that Mr. Bradford's qualifications were not correct: and ordered that Mr. Darke should be accordingly admitted to the same rank and privileges as he would have enjoyed had he been declared elected at the time.

#### Cambridge.

June. Rev. Dr. C. Barton, chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, is presented, by his Grace, to the rectory of Pluckley in Kent, vacated by the death of the Rev. Dr. Disney.

—21. Mr. R. Kedington, B. A. of Caius col. elected fellow.

Select preachers, appointed for Sunday after-



noon turns at St. Mary's church, from Oct. 1807 to May 1808:

Rev. Mr. Chafy, Sidney col.; Hornbuckle, St. Johns; Rogers, Magdalen; D'Oyley, Bene't; Plumtre, Clare hall; Kerrieh, Magdalen; Brownesen, Trinity; Shield, St. John's.

The members prizes of 15 guineas each, are this year adjudged to Mr. W. G. Cautley, of Pembroke hall, senior Bachelor, for his dissertation on the following subject: "*Utrum mores Civium emendat an corrumpat Commercium*;" and to Messrs. C. S. Mathews, of Trinity, and J. Turner of St. John's, Middle Bachelors, the subject of whose dissertation was: "*Utrum Litteris prosit Librorum quanta nunc est editorum Copia?*"

— 27. Rev. R. Joynes, fellow of Catharine hall, and H. A. Mayers, Esq. of Jesus col. admitted M.A.

Mr. T. Inman, M.A. fellow of St. John's, is appointed Mathematical professor at the royal naval col. at Portsmouth.

— 28. An ordination holden by the bishop of Peterborough, at Peterborough, the following gentlemen were ordained: *Priests*, T. K. Bonney, M.A. fel. of Clare hall; E. Yeats, M.A. fel. of Trinity; J. Slade, M.A. fel. of Emmanuel; T. Blencowe, B.A. of Oriel, Oxford; K. Foster, B.A. of St. John's, Camb. *Deacons*, J. Relph, B.A. of Peterhouse; G. Pochin, B.A. of Emmanuel; J. Adamthwaite.

July 4. Mr. Crowther, fel.-com. of Magdalen, admitted B.A.; and Mr. R. B. Byam, of King's col. admitted fel. of that society.

— 6. Mr. Paul, of Christ col. admitted fel. Mr. J. Fiott, B.A. of St. John's, is elected into one of the travelling fellowships founded by W. Worts, Esq; vice Mr. T. Johnes, of Peterhouse.

Rev. K. Foster, B.A. of St. Johns, has been instituted to the rectory of Dowsby, Lincolnshire, on the presentation of the Rev. T. Foster, of Tinwell near Stamford.

The bishop of Litchfield and Coventry has instituted the Rev. S. Pearson, L.L.B. and F.A.S. minister of Osmaston, to the rectory of Weston-upon-Trent, Derbyshire, on the presentation of Sir R. Wilmot, Bart.

#### Commencement, July 7th.

4 Doctors in divinity—Dr. R. Ramsden, fel. of Trinity, deputy regius professor of divinity (by mandate); Dr. T. Ackland, of St. John's, rector of Christchurch, Surry; Dr. G. Andrewes, of Trinity, rector of St. James's, Westminster; Dr. J. Bristow, of Clare hall, rector of St. Mary's Nots.

4 Doctors of Physic—Dr. J. Warden, of Emmanuel, Physician at Warwick; Dr. R. Sill, of Emmanuel, late fellow of Clare hall, physician in Camb.; Dr. C. Larchin, of Emmanuel, physician to the army; Dr. T. Witter, of Christ's col. physician at Worthing.

8 Bachelors in divinity—Rev. J. Kempthorne, of St. John's; G. Brathwait T. Jack-

son, and T. Waldron Hornbuckle, fel. of St. John's; S. Chilcott, fel. of Sidney; J. Gilpin, of Magdalen; W. Evans, of Pembroke hall; T. C. Fell, fel. of Jesus col.

2 Honorary Masters of Arts—The hon. P. A. Irby, of St. John's, 5th son of Lord Boston; hon. R. R. Bernard, of St. John's, brother to lord Bernard.

6 Bachelors in civil law, C. Edwards, Esq. and Rev. R. George of Trinity hall; Rev. G. G. Stonestreet, of Jesus col.; Rev. W. Elstob, and Rev. J. Jones of Trinity hall; W. H. Carter, Esq. of Peterhouse.

96 Masters of Arts—King's College, Messrs Vince, Hatch, Ford, Yonge, Hodgson, Kilty, Sumner, Sargent, Plumtre, Heald.—Trinity col. Sutton, Preston, Mansfield, Dobree, Powell, Monk, Henshaw, Wright, Jolliffe, Clowes, Garratt, Whitby, Deason, Wray, Ram, Carruthers, Ord, Bent.—St. John's, Owen, Gabell, Fiske, Pepys, Simons, Hall, Fellowes, Holmes, Bagge, Isberwood, Quantock, Palmer, Pratt, Saltren, Browne, Lloyd, Travelyan, Mackintnon, Raikes.—Peterhouse, Whaley, Bryan, Walter, Archer, Hollingworth, Bent.—Clare hall, Cook, Molineux, —Pembroke hall, Pinder, Beswick, Carlion, Howlett.—Cains col. Watson, Edwards, Reynolds, Polson, Whish, Wedge.—Bene't col. Dods, Clark, Mills, Glossop.—Queen's col. Gledow, Wait.—Catharine hall, Joynes.—Jesus col. Mayers, Purkis, Osle, Stackhouse, Dealtry, Tancred, Ferris.—Christ col. Kaye, Willoughby, Maplettoft.—Magdalen, Widing, Roberts, Cole, Maddock.—Emmanuel, Bevan, Slade, Parke, Hurd.—Sidney, E. T. M. Phillips, Yonge, Crowther, Blackburn, Thornton, Rogers.

— 17. Rev. W. Webb, fel. of Clare hall, admitted B.D.

The Archbishop of York has instituted the Rev. D. Ferguson, B.A. late of Emanuel col. to the valuable rectory of Broughton Sulvey, Nots. on the presentation of T. Booth, Esq. of Killerby.

Rev. E. Ryley, M.A. of Halford, Warwickshire, has been instituted to the vicarage of Eathington, by the Bishop of the diocese of Worcester, on the presentation of E. Shirley, Esq.

Rev. J. Satterthwaite, M.A. F.R.S. late fel. of Jesus col. is empowered by a dispensation under the Great Seal, to hold the rectory of Whicham with the valuable rectory of Bootle, Cumberland, both in the gift of the Earl of Lonsdale.

Rev. B. E. Bridges has been presented by D. Papillon, Esq. to the rectory of Bonnington, void by the resignation of the Rev. T. Wilkinson.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed T. E. Fisher, of St. Ives, Huntingdon, gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

The anniversary meeting of the Governors and Contributors to Addenbrooke's Hospital, was held July 2, in Great St. Mary's church, when an excellent sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Ackland, of St. John's college, rector of Christchurch in Surrey, from Hebrews 10. xxiv. "And let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works."—In the course of the service was performed, an Occasional Overture, Quartet and Chorus, from Handel: Purcell's Te Deum; and Handel's Coronation Anthem.—Among the company present on this occasion were, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, President of the Hospital; Sir Charles Cotton and family; many of the Heads of Houses and principal members of the university; most of the neighbouring Gentry and Clergy, &c. &c.—The collection for the benefit of the Hospital, amounted to £187 2s. 9d.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

June 27. J. Keckwick, East Ham, dealer.  
July 14. J. M'Nish and D. Lythgoe, Wigan, merchants.

## BANKRUPTS.

June 23. E. Kent, Bicester, draper. *Att.* Smith and Tilson, Chapter house, St. Paul's Church yard.  
W. W. Atkins, Alcester, grocer. *Att.* Smith and Tilson, Chapter house, St. Paul's Church yard.  
B. Milns, Little Newport street, Long acre, haberdasher. *Att.* Tucker, St. Giles's inn.  
M. Williams, Milk street, victualler. *Att.* Shepard and Co. Bedford row.  
J. Bell, Liverpool, auctioneer. *Att.* T. Wandle, John street, Bedford row.  
W. Brewer, Cirencester, dealer. *Att.* Meredith and Co. Lincoln's inn.  
S. Thurston, Ipswich, malster. *Att.* S. Taylor, Southampton Buildings, Chancery lane.  
W. Kennett, Snow hill, baker. *Att.* Noy, Mincing lane.  
W. Machin, Newington Causeway, nightman. *Att.* Sherwood, Canterbury square, Southwark.  
J. Clinton, Newport, skinner. *Att.* Benbow and Co. Lincoln's inn.  
T. Waghorn, Romford, draper and tailor. *Att.* E. and T. Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street.  
June 27. R. Blakemore, Birmingham, tailor. *Att.* Egerton, Gray's inn.  
O. Ayles, Topham, ship builder. *Att.* Drewe and Co. New Inn.  
F. Hollins, Ashborne, mercer and draper. *Att.* Barbor and Co. Fetter lane.  
J. Windett, jun. Norwich, grocer. *Att.* Windus and Co. Chancery lane.  
J. Clennell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, pin manufacturer. *Att.* Clayton and Co. Lincoln's inn.  
T. Heseltine and W. Lee, Bridge street, Blackfriars, grocers and tea dealers. *Att.* Bolton and Co. Lawrence Poulteney hill.  
J. Sinclair, Execution Dock, victualler. *Att.* Holmes and Co. Mark lane.  
T. Jennings, Bunhill row, wharfinger. *Att.* Noy, Mincing lane.  
E. Maine, St. Swithin's lane, merchant. *Att.* Blakejock, Elm court, Middle Temple.  
J. Williamson, Queen street, flour factor. *Att.* Keys, Wilsted street, Somers's Town.  
R. Porter, St. Alban's, shopkeeper. *Att.* Hogarth, Staple's Inn.  
June 30. A. C. Banks, Plymouth Dock, druggist. *Att.* Bone and Co. Plymouth Dock.  
J. Woodrooffe, Ulford, miller. *Att.* J. Wood, Woodbridge.  
A. Crighston, Drypool, fruiterer. *Att.* Sykes and Co. New Inn.  
W. Kelland, Exeter, carrier. *Att.* Yeates, Brick court, Temple.  
J. and W. Birks, Lane End, potters. *Att.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge street.  
T. Gouvis, Kingston, horse hair and woollen manufacturer. *Att.* Price and Co. Lincoln's inn.  
J. Cotton, Fieldgate street, victualler. *Att.* Holmes and Co. Mark lane.

J. G. Skurray, St. Swithin's lane, broker. *Att.* Kearsley, 4, Whitegate Within.  
July 4. J. and W. Soper, jun. Buckfastleigh, yarn manufacturers. *Att.* Short and Barnes, Exeter.  
T. Parsons, Bath, leather breeches maker. *Att.* Goodall, St. James's Parade, Bath.  
J. Sice, Horselydown, dealer in worsted. *Att.* Thomas, Fen court, Fenchurch street.  
C. Osborne Arnold, builder. *Att.* Cutts and Sanders, Nottingham.  
J. Jacob, Stratford, miller. *Att.* Noy, Mincing lane.  
July 7. J. Hetherington, Kickergate, innkeeper. *Att.* Hodgson, Carlisle.  
M. Carter, Zeak, linen draper. *Att.* Seymour, Mere.  
J. C. Ocker, Gosport, grocer. *Att.* Hutton, Dean street, Southwark.  
T. Herbert, Bernard street, merchant. *Att.* Barrow and Co. Basinghill street.  
July 10. J. Arkell, Tewkesbury, cornfactor. *Att.* Griffiths, Worcestershire.  
W. Bellamy, Great Grimby, tailor. *Att.* Dickinson, Hull.  
E. Jones, Swan lane, Thames street, slate merchant. *Att.* Sudlow, Monument yard.  
R. Grater, Plymouth Dock, money scrivener. *Att.* Turner, Exeter.  
W. Mitchell, Merthyr Tydyl, victualler. *Att.* Merryck, Merthyr Tydyl.  
July 14. T. Bates, Cheetham, and J. Bates, Halifax, woolstaplers. *Att.* Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn square.  
T. Clift, Westbury, clothier. *Att.* W. Ellis, Halton garden.  
W. McDonald, York street, Covent garden, boot and shoemaker. *Att.* T. Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry.  
J. Holland, Nottingham, butcher. *Att.* Rigge and Co. Carey street, Lincoln's inn.  
W. Chambers, Carlisle, draper. *Att.* Clennell, Staple's inn.  
K. S. Fern, Cannon street, drysalter. *Att.* Sherwood, Cushion court, Old Broad street.  
B. Barnett, Sheppey-yard, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Isaacs, George street, Minorities.  
July 18. J. Johnson, Liverpool, pawn broker. *Att.* Dawson, Castle street, Liverpool.  
T. Tucker, Newton Abbott, innholder. *Att.* Warren, Exeter.  
C. Bird and C. Berington, Ewood, calico printers. *Att.* E. and J. Lodge, Preston.  
J. Turner, Salford, rope maker. *Att.* Kearsley and Co. Manchester.  
J. Birch, Creeting St. Peter, butcher. *Att.* Warth, Fye.  
J. Anderson, Graceschurch street, paper hanger. *Att.* Batchellor and Co. Serjeant's inn, Fleet street.  
T. Bradshaw, St. Martin's Le Grand, shoemaker. *Att.* Briggs, Holborn court, Gray's inn.  
T. Vickers, Brushfield, grazier. *Att.* Sterry, Romford.  
July 21. W. Cooper, Chick Saint Osyth, merchant. *Att.* Lee, Three Crown court, Southwark.  
J. Fartington, jun., Garratt, dyer and printer. *Att.* Jackson, Ware court, Temple.  
T. Chambers, Wigton, shopkeeper. *Att.* Wadsworth, Staple's inn.  
J. Dawson, Donington, merchant. *Att.* Loddington and co. Secondaries' Office, Temple.

## CERTIFICATES.

July 14. J. Hatsell, Butcher row, smith. J. Cloughton, Love lane, ship-rigger.  
July 18. S. Rawlinson, Manchester, merchant. F. Wilney, Woodmanote, currier.  
July 25. J. Bore, Bishop's Castle, plumber. J. Curtis, Boston, innholder. J. Walters, Sturminster, grazier. E. and E. Jones, jun. Hereford, corn-factors. J. Cook, Gloucester, wine merchant. E. Tadmam, Beverley, scrivener. T. Daly, Chichester, linen draper.  
July 28. J. Newton, Oldham, innkeeper. J. Lythgoe, Liverpool, timber merchant. J. Daniels, Liverpool, siopseiler. J. Wright, Oldham, mercer.  
Aug. 1. D. Hicklig, Frisby, butcher. W. Gamble, Liverpool, merchant. M. Lee, Wellington, scrivener. J. Tattersall, Barrowford, cotton manufacturer. W. W. Deschamps and Co. Suffolk lane, merchants. T. Gooch and J. Jackson, Exeter, hosiers. J. I. Hawkins, Dalby Terrace, City Road, musical instrument maker. J. Atkinson, Richmond, York, upholsterer. J. Lord, Byke, Suffolk, grocers. R. Wilson, Helmsley, inn keeper.  
Aug. 4. E. Gwyn, Belvidere row, Lambeth, timber merchant and pipe borer. J. Jeffery, Titchfield street, coach and harness maker.  
Aug. 8. A. Collins, Mile End road, ship owner. J. Gifford, Shepherd street, Oxford street, coal merchant. J. Atkinson, Rawden, grocer. W. W. Deschamps and Co. Suffolk lane, merchants. R. Toulmin, Liverpool, cabinet maker.  
August 11. R. Cropper, Wigan, timber merchant. E. Pearce, Haymarket, music seller. J. Spence, Taplow Mill, miller. J. Wharam, Manchester, victualler. W. Berridge, Maiden lane, Wood street, Cheapside, hosier. R. and J. Valgattine, Mumford's court, Milk street, warehouseman.

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, July 27, 1807.*

Kingdoms and states have their infancy, their adolescence, their maturity, and their old age: we sometimes see them, after the vigour of their life is spent, gradually sink into that hopeless state of imbecility from which no human power can revive them: the constituent parts must be decomposed, to receive some other form, and to acknowledge some other master. But, sometimes, in the midst of apparent health, governments yield to shocks unforeseen, unexpected, and unavoidable; by a fatality, which the well-instructed will always prefer to call by the name of Providence, they experience those assaults which can neither be averted by wisdom, nor counteracted by power.

We have seen the Germanic constitution, after many years of decrepitude, meet its dissolution; and its members range themselves on the side of a despot who had been the object of their dread; we have seen one of them, who had been the friend of that despot while others were his enemies, become his enemy when they were his friends. He refused to do the duty of his station, when they requested his assistance; they now combine against him, and his misfortunes are their triumph. The shallowest politicians foresaw that Prussia would suffer severely for her attachment to Bonaparte: severely she has suffered; and though peace, which it is understood is signed between these powers, may delay the execution of the usurper's entire malice, yet Prussia must be content to hold her honours at the will of her lord: and perhaps to owe her existence as an independent state, to the craft of an usurper and the caprice of a tyrant. The fatal secret has transpired, that Prussian reputation has not been justified by events, and when reputation has suffered, so severely as that of Prussia, little remains for which a people can exert themselves, or honour their sovereign. The calamity is yet the more sensible, if it invites the question, whether it be deserved?—but Prussia shall be reprieved for a time, though shorn of her honours. What shall be the fate of Russia? She is safe, while her population being ignorant of the French language is untainted by French principles; but if ever that day arrive, when the name of France and Frenchmen shall be repeated with complacency by the people, let not Russia venture her existence on a conflict with those by whom she will, in that case, be half subdued ere it begins. Russia too has signed a peace with Bonaparte: has she at the same time settled her disputes with Persia, and with Turkey? If yes, will she abandon Britain, whose quarrel with Turkey is on her behalf? If no, does she look for compensation from

an allotment of those provinces of either empire which are inviting by their convenience? If she should succeed, and expell the Turk from Europe, to what new series of circumstances will that event give birth? Or will the late Revolution in this government, vide p.1075, afford a pretext for France to step in, and settle the affairs of her good friends the Turks? Will Bonaparte take the true believers under his protection, and defend them from the tyranny of Bashaws, and the impositions of insurgents, by his own generals, and a locust-like cloud of Frenchmen? Will he establish Mustapha on the throne, as he has intrigued Selim from the seat of power, to the dungeon?

There is nothing impossible, nor even unlikely, in the supposition which these queries imply: whatever shall be, it will not surpass in wonder what has been. But, what is the state of Britain amid these confusions? what it should be in respect to the temper of resistance; but, whether in respect to the direction of that resistance, may admit a doubt. Without impeaching the judgment of our governors, we consider the rapidity with which events have succeeded one another, as a whirling motion, too powerful to allow that sedateness to the conception, and that dexterity to the execution, of plans, which are necessary to unite every favourable incident into one whole, and to counteract the influence of disastrous contingencies. The two services of external assault on the enemy, and home defence from his attacks, are distinct in their principle, yet capable of being combined as to their effect;—if the first be preparatory to the second, and conducted with vigour and pertinacity, there is yet a considerable interval before the British crown will be fought for on British ground.

We have already given it as our opinion that the present Parliament will have ample scope for the exercise of all its wisdom: it is called to the post of honour, because the post of difficulty: energy and moderation, calmness yet vigour, discussion yet decision, are among the smallest of the good qualities which it will be called to exercise.—

THE COUNTRY WILL BE TO BE SAVED:  
LET EVERY MAN MAKE THAT HIS OBJECT

It will be saved, when the frivolities of opinionative speculators, and the recriminations of scolding partizans are abandoned; when the vigour of British minds is directed to one duty, to one intention. Though we have said that dominion, like life, has its stages, and though we are of opinion that British dominion sees its maturity, yet it is not at this time decrepid; nor will be,—for a length of time to come,—if those who are to direct its efforts are, happily, themselves directed by wisdom. On the military situation of the country our readers have seen the result of our

judgment elsewhere: the commercial situation of it may be gathered from our trade report, and other articles of information. The moral situation of it, compared to that of other countries, is superior; but compared with what it should be, and with what we sincerely wish it were, as necessary to its prosperity, it is a subject of deep regret. We are no fanatics, we are men like other men; but we are endowed with some understanding, and we occupy a post which receives its full portion of intelligence from unquestionable authorities. Whatever, then, we may think of some of the provisions in Mr. W.'s bill, we applaud the attention in which it originated: and though it may not be every thing, we hope and trust it will be something. As to the religious state of our country, we perceive by some very recent publications of the enemy, that he will endeavour to take advantage of whatever religious disputes exist among us: we therefore most heartily enjoin our fellow citizens of every class, every city, and every shire, to practice that affection for each other which may, which should, which must be maintained, as a part of any and every system of religion: agree to disagree; in honour prefer one another; think and judge for yourselves; act for God and your country. What a mass of discord, (the evil of all others to be dreaded!) would our country be delivered from, if goodness, wherever found, and apart from adventitious circumstances, were the sole and simple object of applause!

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, that every animosity, dispute, difference, and wrangle, be suspended, till France having discovered the futility of her insolent pretensions, has relinquished her animosity against Britain; and has subsided into her proper place among nations.

We learn that there are symptoms of heart-burnings in France: it is time that the Emperor and King were at home again. Spain is his puppet: but how can she help it? The times of Spanish predominance are passed. Portugal has hitherto escaped, by a dexterity and good fortune apparently unaccountable: but, we presume to think, it is accounted for by the meditation of other schemes on this country: who knows what effects some future connection may produce? Holland is not annihilated as to its locality, nor as to its trade, nor even as to its wealth, though that be diminished;—but, its glory is departed from it; nor will it return with the return of King Louis, who has left it for a time, *volens volens*; a pretty clear proof that it can do as well without him as with him. Denmark will do all that can be done to escape a contest, by which she must suffer which ever side she takes: her councils, hitherto, have been guided by much wisdom; and we believe that French principles had made as little

progress in that contented sovereignty as any where. Sweden has a difficult part to act. Italy is at present a blank; for, as to any considerable events there, we do not believe them. Turkey is worse than a blank: the constitutional obstinacy of the Janissaries has burst forth into acts of atrocity, and one of those scenes which usually attend despotism has lately filled the Sublime Porte with horrors. In various parts of our present number will be found accounts of the Turkish army, and of the licentious manners which mark it. The character of Selim, his sense of national inferiority, his foresight of a calamitous fate, his deposition and confinement, are before our readers: but there still hangs a veil of mystery over the advantages expected from this event. Will Mustapha his nephew, who succeeds him, be able suddenly to restore the lost discipline of his troops? Are his new ministers better qualified to direct a distracted military than their predecessors? Will the striking off the heads of the late officers restore plenty to the capital, if that plenty was withheld by the presence of Russian fleets, at the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus? [Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 604.] We doubt it. This violence will not expel the English from Alexandria, nor open the communication with Greece for sailors, nor invigorate any one branch of the administration. The wise will screen themselves from notice, by every art; the fools who thrust themselves into publicity, will smart for their folly.—The following is a list of the Turkish ministers to whom the late revolution has proved fatal.

1. Ibrahim Effendi, the Sultan's Kiarja. Selim's favorite. A protector of the Nizam Gedid: or new discipline.
2. Hodge Ibrahim Effendi, Tesma Tefeddur. Accused of being one of the principal favourers of the Russians and the Gedid.
3. Inglis Mahmoud Effendi (or Mahmoud the Englishman) late Reis Effendi, and formerly Ambassador to England. Accused of being one of the principal adherents of the Russians and English.
4. Kican Selim Effendi.
5. Ricap Beylicini, Reis Effendi, Minister of the Interior. These two were friends of the Nizam Gedid.
6. Hassarico, Superintendent of the Tolls, a very rich man, accused of extortion.
7. Ali Effendi Teriana-Emini, who was Ambassador in France at the time of the expedition to Egypt. No reason is assigned for his execution.
8. Achmed Bey, Treasurer of the Nizam Gedid.
9. Ciot-Achmed-Bey, First Chamberlain of Selim.
10. Selim's Private Secretary.
11. The Bostangi-Baschi, on account of the misapplication of the force on the Bosphorus.
12. Jussuph-Aga, the confidant of Sultan Selim's mother, and formerly Principal Minister; but who had abandoned the public direction of affairs. This Minister was blamed for every thing that happened under Selim's Government. He was a great enemy of the French, and it was said he was the cause of Marshal Brune's leaving Constantinople.
13. Chamli-Raik-Effendi, Second Minister of the Interior.
14. Halli-Hasege, Reisbasi, or General of the Nizam Gedid.
15. Cupan-Nalpi, Governor of the Corn Magazines.

\*\*\* America has refused to permit British seamen, deserters, to be taken from on board her vessels; and has defended this refusal by force: an American frigate has been overhauled on this subject, by a British man of war: but particulars are not fully known.



## STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee House, 20th July, 1807.*

The Jamaica fleet, consisting of 170 sail, under convoy of La Pique, has arrived; it is almost needless to observe that the market for West India produce is consequently quite overstocked, and from the aspect of affairs upon the continent, the expectation, which commercial men lately entertained, of the weight of our West India commodities being lightened by re-exportation, begins to give way to fears of their being obliged to dispose of them (not very advantageously) at home. The prices of West India produce of every description are exceedingly low, and sugar in particular has experienced a fall of 3s. per cwt. within the last ten days.\* About 40 sail of vessels are arrived from Tonningen, some of which are in ballast and others partially laden: they came away in great haste, by order of the British Consul.—Since our last the following vessels arrived under convoy of the Nassau, viz. Elphinstone, Winchelsea, David Scott, Alswick Castle, Ceres, Walmer Castle, and Essex; from China; Euphrates, and Sir William Bensley from Bengal. These vessels have brought home of tea of all sorts, 133,665 chests, or 11,617,447 lbs., 560 bales of raw silk, 330 bales of Sunn hemp, 6293 bags of sugar.—Privilege, 37 chests minjacet, 204 chests safflower, 258 chests gum arabic, 293 bales raw silk, 1042 chests indigo, 1800 bags pepper, &c. &c. These goods will prove an additional weight upon the Company's hands, and most probably cause them to sell East India commodities at a very low rate, unless their application to Parliament meet with success: the object of this application is to raise £1,500,000 by the issue of bonds instead of the Company increasing its capital: leave has been given to bring in a bill for that purpose.—At the East India Company's sale, July 10th.: Sugar, 2115 bags sold from 27s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; 135 bags light and wet 19s. to 49s. per cwt. Chaya root 16 bales 5s. 6d. per cwt. Red wood 30 cwt. 22s. 6d. per cwt.—In privilege, cotton wool 11½d. to 14½d. per lb.; hemp, 12 bales 30s. per cwt.; cotton yarn, 13 bales 18½d. to 18½d. per lb. In private trade: cotton wool, 646 bales 10½d. to 11½d. and 7 bales 17d. per lb.; sheep's wool 6½d. per lb. Prompt for the whole 9th October next.—The East India Company will put up to sale on Wednesday

\* The average price of brown or Muscavado sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 22d day of July, 1807, is thirty-four shillings and one farthing per hundred weight, exclusive of the duties of customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.—*London Gazette, July 25 1807.*

2d September 1807, prompt 4th December following, 30,000 bags saltpetre.—On Monday 7th September 1807, prompt 4th December following, including private trade, 6,000,000 lbs. tea, and on Thursday 1st October 1807, prompt 8th January 1808, 200,000 lbs. cinnamon, more or less.—

The American Trade Bill received a second reading in the House of Lords on the 14th inst. and was committed; it gave us pleasure to perceive the small portion of opposition with which this bill met in its progress.—The temporary anxiety which the commercial world lately experienced on account of the threatened stoppage of the Sound, is intirely dissipated by the following note which was posted within the last two days at Lloyd's:

*Tonningen, July 8th 1807.*—"The order given by the English Consul at Altona for all British ships to leave this port, has been countermanded, and there is no reason to apprehend any thing in this quarter."

It is mortifying to observe the injurious consequences resulting from the suspension of the navigation act; it appears by the returns made to the House of Commons, that out of the vessels employed last year in the trade of Jamaica, 77,133 tons were American shipping; in addition to this, a decrease of ship building in Great Britain of 21,723 tons has taken place within the last year, and it is seriously apprehended from the present state of the builders' yards that a much greater and more alarming deficiency will be experienced this year.

It is impossible under *present circumstances* (of which even the ministry confess their imperfect information) to state with any tolerable precision the actual situation of affairs between this country and America. That the Americans have been endeavouring all in their power to rival us in many branches of commerce, which we have been accustomed to consider our own in a peculiar and restricted sense, is undeniable; but opinions differ as to the real detriment sustained by the country from this fact, since it is every way likely that if *British individuals* did not assist the Americans they could not effect this: and if British individuals do actually so exert themselves, there must be a *profit* to induce them to continue and enlarge their speculations.

For the prices of navigable canal shares, see the next page.†

† The following Navigable Canal Shares were sold by Mr Scott at Garraway's, by Order of the Court of Chancery. The Ashton and Oldham Canal, at £91.—Manchester Bolton and Bury, £30.—Eildsmere, £35.—Worcester and Birmingham, £33 to 34, including the new calls paid.—Huddersfield, £16.—Breccon and Abergaveyny, £34.—Union, £31 for £91 per share paid.

# PRICE OF MEAT.\*

| Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal. |         |         |         |         |         |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|--|--|--|
|                                                  | Beef.   | Mutton. | Veal.   | Pork.   | Lamb.   |  |  |  |  |
| June 20                                          | 5s. 0d. | 5s. 0d. | 5s. 0d. | 5s. 4d. | 6s. 4d. |  |  |  |  |
| 27                                               | 5 4     | 5 0     | 5 4     | 5 4     | 6 4     |  |  |  |  |
| July 4                                           | 5 4     | 5 0     | 5 4     | 5 4     | 6 4     |  |  |  |  |
| 11                                               | 5 4     | 5 0     | 5 4     | 5 0     | 6 4     |  |  |  |  |
| Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.          |         |         |         |         |         |  |  |  |  |
| June 20                                          | 4 4     | 4 8     | 4 4     | 5 4     | 6 0     |  |  |  |  |
| 27                                               | 4 4     | 4 6     | 5 0     | 5 4     | 6 0     |  |  |  |  |
| July 4                                           | 4 4     | 4 6     | 5 0     | 5 4     | 6 0     |  |  |  |  |
| 11                                               | 4 2     | 4 6     | 5 0     | 5 0     | 6 0     |  |  |  |  |
| 18                                               | 4 4     | 4 6     | 5 0     | 5 4     | 6 0     |  |  |  |  |

|         |         | St. James'. |         | Whitechapel.* |        |
|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|--------|
|         |         | Hay.        | Straw.  | Hay.          | Straw. |
| June 20 | £5 15 6 | £3 10 0     | £5 10 0 | £3 10 0       |        |
| 27      | 6 0 0   | 3 15 0      | 5 16 0  | 3 12 0        |        |
| July 4  | 6 15 0  | 3 12 0      | 5 14 0  | 3 8 0         |        |
| 11      | 6 10 0  | 3 16 0      | 6 10 0  | 3 10 0        |        |
| 18      | 6 6 0   | 3 13 0      | 5 18 0  | 3 8 0         |        |

# PRICE OF HOPS.

|        |              | Bags.  |              | Pockets. |  |
|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|----------|--|
|        |              |        |              |          |  |
| Kent   | £5 0 to £7 0 | Kent   | £5 5 to £7 7 |          |  |
| Sussex | 5 5 6 12     | Sussex | 5 10 7 0     |          |  |
| Essex  | 5 5 6 8      | Farn.  | 8 0 9 0      |          |  |

# PRICE OF LEATHER.\*

|                                            |   |   |   |      |
|--------------------------------------------|---|---|---|------|
| Butts, 50 to 56lb. each                    | — | — | — | 23d  |
| Dressing Hides                             | — | — | — | 18½d |
| Crop Hides for cutting                     | — | — | — | 23   |
| Flat Ordinary                              | — | — | — | 20   |
| Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen, per lb. | — | — | — | 42   |
| Ditto 50 to 70                             | — | — | — | 40   |

# TALLOW.\* London average per stone of 8lb. 3s. 8d.

Soap, yellow, 74s.; mottled, 84s.; curd, 88s.  
Candles, per dozen, 10s. 0d.; moulds, 11s. 0d.

# COALS IN THE RIVER.

|                                         |                      | Sunderland.          |      | Newcastle. |  |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|------------|--|
|                                         |                      |                      |      |            |  |
| June 20                                 | 40s. 6d. to 43s. 9d. | 41s. 0d. to 52s. 6d. |      |            |  |
| 27                                      | 39 0                 | 43 6                 | 42 0 | 51 0       |  |
| July 4                                  | 38 0                 | 42 0                 | 39 0 | 51 6       |  |
| 18                                      | 39 3                 | 43 0                 | 43 9 | 70 0       |  |
| Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance. |                      |                      |      |            |  |

# PRICE OF BREAD.

|         |      | Peck Loaf. |           | Half Peck. |  | Quartern. |  |
|---------|------|------------|-----------|------------|--|-----------|--|
|         |      | 3s. 11d.   | 1s. 11½d. | 0s. 11½d.  |  |           |  |
| June 20 |      |            |           |            |  |           |  |
| 27      | 3 11 | 1 11½      | 0 11½     |            |  |           |  |
| July 4  | 3 11 | 1 11½      | 0 11½     |            |  |           |  |
| 18      | 3 11 | 1 11½      | 0 11½     |            |  |           |  |

Those marked thus \*, are taken at the highest Price of the market.

# COURSE OF EXCHANGE—July 20.

|                |         |               |       |
|----------------|---------|---------------|-------|
| Amsterdam      | — 35-10 | Genoa         | — 45½ |
| Ditto at sight | — 35-2  | Venice, n. C. | — 52  |
| Rotterdam c.f. | — 11-4  | Lisbon        | — 63½ |
| Hamburg        | — 34-3  | Oporto        | — 64½ |
| Altona         | — 34-4  | Dublin        | — 10½ |
| Paris liv.     | — 24-6  | Cork          | — 11½ |
| Ditto 2 us.    | — 24-10 |               |       |
| Bordeaux       | — 24 10 |               |       |
| Cadiz          | — 38½   |               |       |
| Madrid         | — 38½   |               |       |
| Bilboa         | — 37½   |               |       |
| Leghorn        | — 50    |               |       |
| Naples         | — 42    |               |       |

# PRICES OF BULLION.

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Portugal gold in £. s. d.     |  |
| coin&bars, per oz. 0 0 0      |  |
| New dollars — 0 5 5           |  |
| Silver in bars — 0 5 6        |  |
| Agio, B. of Holland, 5½ p. c. |  |

# LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

|         |      | quarters. |   | Average   |  |
|---------|------|-----------|---|-----------|--|
|         |      |           |   |           |  |
| June 20 | 5507 | —         | — | 68s. 8½d. |  |
| 27      | 4454 | —         | — | 70 8½     |  |
| July 4  | 6544 | —         | — | 67 10½    |  |
| 11      | 2505 | —         | — | 72 9½     |  |

# FLOUR.

|         |        | sacks. |   | Average   |  |
|---------|--------|--------|---|-----------|--|
|         |        |        |   |           |  |
| June 20 | 19,915 | —      | — | 64s. 3½d. |  |
| 27      | 13,389 | —      | — | 64 4½     |  |
| July 4  | 10,936 | —      | — | 64 3½     |  |
| 11      | 12,129 | —      | — | 64 5½     |  |

# METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

|      |    | 11 o'clock. |        | Noon. |            | 5 o'clock. |            | Morning.   |            | Height of Barom. |         | Inches. |          | Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom. |  |
|------|----|-------------|--------|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------------------------|--|
|      |    | 11 o'clock. | Night. | Noon. | 1 o'clock. | 5 o'clock. | 1 o'clock. | 5 o'clock. | 1 o'clock. | Barom.           | Height. | Inches. | Dryness. | Hygrom.                     |  |
| May  | 21 | 50          | 73     | 62    | 30.36      | 64         | Fair       |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 22   | 59 | 71          | 61     | 30.35 | 55         | Fair       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 23   | 60 | 68          | 55     | 30.34 | 54         | Fair       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 24   | 57 | 74          | 60     | 30.31 | 46         | Fair       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 25   | 60 | 73          | 55     | 29.88 | 59         | Fair       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 26   | 58 | 69          | 04     | 30.41 | 41         | Fair       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 27   | 64 | 76          | 61     | 30.02 | 52         | Fair       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 28   | 66 | 70          | 55     | 30.05 | 51         | Fair       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 29   | 60 | 60          | 54     | 29.95 | 45         | Fair       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 30   | 55 | 63          | 58     | 30.02 | 40         | Cloudy     |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| June | 1  | 57          | 61     | 54    | 30.05      | 32         | Cloudy     |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 2    | 60 | 66          | 55     | 30.02 | 35         | Cloudy     |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 3    | 58 | 65          | 56     | 30.02 | 38         | Cloudy     |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 4    | 57 | 67          | 59     | 30.00 | 35         | Cloudy     |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 5    | 59 | 69          | 59     | 30.05 | 50         | Fair       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 6    | 60 | 67          | 54     | 30.01 | 45         | Fair       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 7    | 56 | 63          | 53     | 30.22 | 45         | Cloudy     |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 8    | 55 | 67          | 55     | 30.28 | 50         | Fair       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 9    | 56 | 74          | 64     | 30.23 | 52         | Fair       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 10   | 65 | 78          | 67     | 30.04 | 84         | Fair       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 11   | 67 | 76          | 64     | 29.70 | 45         | Fair       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 12   | 67 | 74          | 69     | 30.85 | 46         | Fair       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 13   | 70 | 77          | 68     | 30.03 | 50         | Fair       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 14   | 64 | 66          | 65     | 30.06 | 10         | Rain       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 15   | 64 | 74          | 61     | 30.89 | 57         | Cloudy     |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 16   | 63 | 73          | 64     | 30.08 | 47         | Cloudy     |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 17   | 64 | 74          | 65     | 30.01 | 57         | Rain       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 18   | 66 | 73          | 66     | 30.10 | 51         | Fair       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 19   | 67 | 74          | 67     | 30.10 | 52         | Fair       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |
| 20   | 68 | 80          | 64     | 29.95 | 57         | Fair       |            |            |            |                  |         |         |          |                             |  |

The average prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c., in July 1807, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 25, New Bridge Street Blackfriars, London.

The Stourbridge Canal, £200 per share; the last half yearly dividend £6.—Leeds and Liverpool £176, dividend £8 per share, per annum.—Grand Junction £90, ex-dividend of £1. 10s. net for the last half year.—Kennett and Avon, old shares, at £30, new ditto at £2 per share premium.—Lancaster, at £20 ex dividend of £1 per share.—Tavistock, Mineral Canal, £120 for £85 paid.—West India Dock stock at £145 per cent., ex half yearly dividend £5 net.—London Dock £113 per cent., ex half yearly dividend of £2. 15s. per cent.—East India Dock, £125 per cent.—Imperial Assurance, £12 per cent premium.—Albion Assurance, £1 per cent premium.—Rock Life Assurance, 7s. per share, premium.—Southwark Porter Brewery, £10 to £12. 10s. per cent., premium.

|                                                                    |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| To Bengal, Madras, or China.....                                   | 7 gs.           |
| Ditto out and home.....                                            | 12 gs.          |
| Senegambia.....                                                    | 10 gs.          |
| Madeira.....                                                       | 6 gs. ret. 3l   |
| Windward and Leeward Islands.....                                  | 8 gs. ret. 4l   |
| Jamaica.....                                                       | 8 gs. ret. 4    |
| South Whale-fishery and back.....                                  | 20 gs.          |
| Un. States of America (Brit. ships).....                           | 10 gs. ret. 5   |
| Ditto (American ships).....                                        | 3 gs.           |
| Malaga and places adjacent.....                                    | 10 gs. ret. 5l  |
| Salonica, Gallipoli, &c.....                                       | 20 gs. ret. 10  |
| Lisbon and Oporto.....                                             | 6 gs. ret. 3l   |
| Riga, Revel, Naiva, or Petersburg.....                             | 4 gs.           |
| Carron, Leith, Perth, and Aberdeen.....                            | 2 gs.           |
| Glasgow.....                                                       | 2½ gs.          |
| Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Bel-<br>fast, and Londonderry..... | 2½ gs.          |
| Limerick, Galway, or Sligo.....                                    | 2½ gs.          |
| Portsm. Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight.....                        | 2 gs.           |
| Weymouth. Exeter, Dartm. or Plym.....                              | 2 gs.           |
| Bristol. Wales Chester, Liverp. Whith.....                         | 2 gs.           |
| Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c.....                           | 1½ gs.          |
| Alderney, Guernsey or Jersey.....                                  | 2 gs.           |
| Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands.....                           | 1½ gs.          |
| Tonnangen (neutrals).....                                          | 2 gs.           |
| Gottenburg, Christiana, &c.....                                    | 3 gs. ret. 30s. |
| Stockholm and places adjacent.....                                 | 4 gs. ret. 2l   |
| Musquato shore, Honduras, places adjacent                          | 10 gs.          |
| Newfoundland, Coast of Labrador.....                               | 6 gs. ret. 3l   |
| Cape G H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships).....                         | 4 gs.           |

|                                                                                                                            |                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Wa-<br>terford, or Cork.....                                                            | 1½ gs.                |
| Oporto or Lisbon.....                                                                                                      | 7 gs. ret. 3l         |
| Gibraltar.....                                                                                                             | 8 gs. ret. 4          |
| Madeira.....                                                                                                               | 6 gs. ret. 3l         |
| Jamaica 8gs. ret. 4l. Leeward Islands 6gs. ret. 4l                                                                         |                       |
| Un. States of America (Brit. ship).....                                                                                    | 8 gs. ret. 4l         |
| Ditto..... (American ships).....                                                                                           | 3 gs.                 |
| Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.                                                                                               |                       |
| To London.....                                                                                                             | 2½ gs.                |
| Lisbon and Oporto.....                                                                                                     | 7 gs. ret. 3l         |
| United States of America (Brit. ships).....                                                                                | 10 gs.                |
| Ditto (American ships).....                                                                                                | 5 gs.                 |
| West Indies 6gs. ret. 4l.....                                                                                              | Jamaica 8 gs. ret. 4l |
| Liverpool or Chester.....                                                                                                  | 20s.                  |
| The Baltic, to Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Gains-<br>bro', Newcastle, Whitby, Leith, Ports-<br>mouth, Exeter, Plymouth or London | 10 gs. ret. 2l        |
| Bristol, Liverp. Lancast. Dublin, &c.....                                                                                  | 12gs. ret. 2l         |
| Poole and Dartm.—Exeter and Plym.<br>to Newfoundland.....                                                                  | 5gs. r. 4l            |
| Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward<br>Islands.....                                                                       | 15 gs.                |
| To Lisbon or Oporto.....                                                                                                   | 15 gs. ret. 5l        |
| To any one port in the Unit. Kingdom                                                                                       | 8 gs. ret. 4l         |
| Jamaica to the U. States of America.....                                                                                   | 15 gs.                |
| To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland.....                                                                                     | 12gs.                 |
| To any one port in the Unit. King.....                                                                                     | 10gs. ret. 5l         |
| Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States Am.                                                                                    | 10 gs.                |
| East Indies to London.....                                                                                                 | 15 gs.                |

## Prices Current, July 20, 1807.

|                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| American pot-ash, per cwt. | £2 15 0 to £3 8 0 |
| Ditto pearl.....           | 3 5 0 3 15 0      |
| Brandy, Coniac....gal.     | 1 0 0 1 1 0       |
| Ditto Spanish.....         | 0 18 0 0 19 6     |
| Camphire, refined...lb.    | 0 4 9 0 5 1       |
| Ditto unrefined, cwt.      | 21 0 0 24 0 0     |
| Cochineal, garbled...lb.   | 1 2 0 1 11 0      |
| Ditto East-India...c.      | 0 3 0 0 6 0       |
| Coffee, fine.....cwt.      | 6 18 0 7 10 0     |
| Ditto ordinary.....        | 4 15 0 5 15 0     |
| Cotton-wool, Surinam, lb.  | 0 1 9 0 2 0       |
| Ditto Jamaica.....         | 0 1 4½ 0 1 6      |
| Ditto Smyrna.....          | 0 1 7½ 0 1 9      |
| Ditto East-India.....      | 0 1 3 0 1 4       |
| Currants, Zant....cwt.     | 3 15 0 4 5 0      |
| Deals, Dantz.....piece     | 1 16 0 1 19 0     |
| Ditto Petersburg...H.      | 20 0 0 0 0 0      |
| Ditto Stockholm.....       | none              |
| Elephants Teeth...cwt.     | 31 10 0 36 0 0    |
| —Scrivell.....             | 20 0 0 26 0 0     |
| Flax, Riga.....ton         | 69 0 0 70 0 0     |
| Ditto Petersburg.....      | 72 0 0 73 0 0     |
| Galls, Turkey.....cwt.     | 5 5 0 7 5 0       |
| Geneva, Hollands...gal.    | 1 0 0 1 1 6       |
| Ditto English.....         | 0 8 3 0 12 0      |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.   | 6 0 0 11 15 0     |
| Ditto Sandrach.....        | 7 5 0 8 0 0       |
| Ditto Tragacanth.....      | 21 0 0 0 0 0      |
| Gum Seneca.....cwt.        | 5 5 0 6 10 0      |
| Hemp, Riga.....ton         | 66 0 0 0 0 0      |
| Ditto Petersburg.....      | 65 0 0 0 0 0      |
| Indigo, Carracca...lb.     | 0 11 3 0 12 9     |
| Ditto East-India.....      | 0 7 0 0 10 0      |
| Iron, British, bars, ton   | 16 0 0 17 10 0    |
| Ditto Swedish.....         | 25 0 0 26 0 0     |
| Ditto Norway.....          | 24 0 0 25 0 0     |
| Ditto Archangel.....       | 25 0 0 26 0 0     |
| Lead in pigs.....fod.      | 34 0 0 0 0 0      |
| Ditto red.....ton          | 33 0 0 34 0 0     |
| Ditto white.....           | 53 0 0 54 0 0     |

|                             |                  |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Logwood chips.....          | £8 0 0 to £9 0 0 |
| Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.    | 4 5 0 5 5 0      |
| Mahogany.....ft.            | 0 1 1 0 2 1      |
| Oak plank, Dantz.....last   | 11 0 0 12 0 0    |
| Ditto American.....         | none             |
| Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar     | 16 0 0 16 15 0   |
| Ditto spermaceti—ton        | 72 0 0 75 0 0    |
| Ditto whale.....            | 27 0 0 27 15 0   |
| Ditto Florence, ½ chest     | 2 15 0 2 18 0    |
| Pitch, Stockholm—cwt.       | 0 14 6 0 15 6    |
| Quicksilver.....lb.         | 0 3 8 0 3 9½     |
| Raisins, bloom—cwt.         | 3 10 0 5 5 0     |
| Rice, Carolina.....         | 1 8 0 2 2 0      |
| Ditto East-India.....       | none             |
| Rum, Jamaica—gal.           | 0 3 4 0 3 10     |
| Ditto Leeward I.....        | 0 2 10 0 3 7     |
| Saltpetre, East-India, cwt. | 2 15 0 2 17 0    |
| Shellack.....               | 5 15 0 12 0 0    |
| Thrown-silk, Italian, lb.   | 1 12 0 2 9 0     |
| Raw-silk, Ditto.....        | 1 1 0 1 11 6     |
| Ditto China.....            | 1 16 0 1 19 0    |
| Ditto Beng. novi.....       | 1 14 0 2 0 0     |
| Ditto orgazine.....         | 1 9 0 1 18 0     |
| Tar, Stockholm—bar.         | 1 7 0 1 8 0      |
| Tin in blocks—cwt.          | 6 6 0 0 0 0      |
| Tobacco, Maryl.....lb.      | 0 1 0 0 1 1      |
| Ditto Virginia.....         | 0 0 4½ 0 0 8     |
| Whale-fins—ton              | 20 0 0 23 0 0    |
| Red port—pipe               | 66 0 0 100 0 0   |
| Lisbon.....                 | 45 0 0 91 0 0    |
| Madeira.....                | 70 0 0 122 0 0   |
| Sherry.....butt             | 80 0 0 98 0 0    |
| Mountain.....               | 72 0 0 80 0 0    |
| Vidonia.....pipe            | 69 0 0 76 0 0    |
| Calcavella.....             | 84 0 0 95 0 0    |
| laret.....hogs.             | 85 0 0 92 0 0    |
| Tallow, English—cwt.        | 2 18 0 0 0 0     |
| Ditto Russia, white.....    | 2 12 0 2 13 0    |
| Ditto yellow.....           | 2 16 0 2 17 0    |
| Wax, Guinea,.....           | 7 0 0 10 10 0    |

Daily Prices of STOCKS 20th JUNE to 20th JULY, 1807.

| STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, JULY, 1807.—Grand Total, 1025   |     |    |     |     |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Of the line. 44 to 50 guns. Frigates. Sloops. Gun-brigs. |     |    |     |     |     |
| In Commission.....                                       | 139 | 20 | 172 | 214 | 216 |
| In Ordinary.....                                         | 44  | 15 | 55  | 42  | 16  |
| Building.....                                            | 32  | —  | 30  | 26  | 4   |
|                                                          |     |    |     |     | 92  |

| Bank Stock. | 3 p. Cent. | Reduced. | 3 p. Cent. | Consols. | 4 p. Cent. | Cons. 1780. | 3 per Cent. | Del. | Navy 3 per Cent. | Long Annuities. | Consol. Short Ann. | 5 p. Cent. 1797. | Omnium. | Imperial | 3 p. Cent. | Ditto | Annuities. | India Stock. | India Serp. | India Bonds. | South Sea | Old Stock. | New Annuity. | Ditto. | Navy and Vict. Bills. | 3d. Exchng. | Bills. | 3d. d. | Ditto. | Lottery Tickets. | Consols for Acct. | Irish Omnium. | Irish 5 p. Cent. |
|-------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|---------|----------|------------|-------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| June        |            |          |            |          |            |             |             |      |                  |                 |                    |                  |         |          |            |       |            |              |             |              |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        |                  |                   |               |                  |
| 20 2344     | 63         |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             | 5 P          |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        | P      | —                | 64 1/2            |               |                  |
| 21 2344     | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             | 2 P          |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 64 1/2            |               |                  |
| 22 2344     | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             |              |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 64 1/2            |               |                  |
| 23 2344     | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             |              |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 64 1/2            |               |                  |
| 24 2344     | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             |              |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 64 1/2            |               |                  |
| 25 2344     | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             |              |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 64 1/2            |               |                  |
| 26 2344     | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             |              |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 64 1/2            |               |                  |
| 27 2344     | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             |              |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 64 1/2            |               |                  |
| 28 2344     | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             |              |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 64 1/2            |               |                  |
| 29 2344     | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             |              |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 64 1/2            |               |                  |
| 30 2344     | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             |              |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 64 1/2            |               |                  |
| July        |            |          |            |          |            |             |             |      |                  |                 |                    |                  |         |          |            |       |            |              |             |              |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        |                  |                   |               |                  |
| 1           | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             | 3.2P         |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 63 1/2            |               |                  |
| 2           | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             | 3.1P         |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 63 1/2            |               |                  |
| 3 2321      | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             |              |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 63 1/2            |               |                  |
| 4 233       | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             |              |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 63 1/2            |               |                  |
| 5           | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             |              |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 63 1/2            |               |                  |
| 6           | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             | 3.4P         |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 63 1/2            |               |                  |
| 7 2321      | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             | 3.4P         |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 63 1/2            |               |                  |
| 8 2321      | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             | 3.4P         |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 63 1/2            |               |                  |
| 9 2321      | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             | 4.5P         |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 63 1/2            |               |                  |
| 10 233      | 63 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             | 4.5P         |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 63 1/2            |               |                  |
| 11          | 63 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             | 4.6P         |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 63 1/2            |               |                  |
| 12          | 63 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             | 5.6P         |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 63 1/2            |               |                  |
| 13          | 63 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             | 5.6P         |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 63 1/2            |               |                  |
| 14          | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             | 4.5P         |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 63 1/2            |               |                  |
| 15 2311     | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             | 3.4P         |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 63 1/2            |               |                  |
| 16 2301     | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             | 4.5P         |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 63 1/2            |               |                  |
| 17 2201     | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             | 1.2P         |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 63 1/2            |               |                  |
| 18          | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             |              |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 63 1/2            |               |                  |
| 20 229      | 62 1/2     |          |            |          | 81         |             |             |      |                  | 17 1/2          |                    |                  | 1 p     |          |            |       | 7 1/2      |              |             |              |           |            |              |        |                       |             |        |        |        | 19 17            | 63 1/2            |               |                  |